



# Congressional Record

United States  
of America

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 83<sup>d</sup> CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

## SENATE

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1954

The 6th day of January being the day prescribed by Public Law 199, 83d Congress, 1st session, for the meeting of Congress, the 2d session of the 83d Congress commenced this day.

The Senate assembled in its Chamber at the Capitol.

RICHARD M. NIXON, of California, Vice President of the United States, called the Senate to order at 12 o'clock meridian.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., of the city of Washington, offered the following prayer:

Let us lift our hearts in prayer.

Our Father God, who hath made and preserved us a nation, we thank Thee for new years and for new days, for new thoughts of Thee and for new hopes for a redeemed humanity and a cleansed earth. That hope is brightened and that faith is strengthened as we turn from all beside to an altar of dependence and contrition where, around our incompleteness, flows the completeness of the divine resources.

We pray Thy choicest blessings upon these servants of the Nation's welfare, who with renewed powers and restored souls return this day to the high tasks of this National Chamber of deliberation. To Thee we come with a solemn sense of our own inadequacy. With the dim lamps of our own devices we cannot find a sure and clear path through the tangled maze of this stricken generation. May no cherished resentments, no camouflaged selfishness, no small loyalties nor ingrained prejudices choke and clog the channels of our public service. Enlarge our spirits to meet the stupendous dimensions of these epic days.

O God, to whom the future belongs, use us as pioneers of a better world for ourselves and for all people. We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

### CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. KNOWLAND. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk (Edward E. Mansur, Jr.) called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Butler, Nebr.	Dirksen
Anderson	Byrd	Duff
Barrett	Carlson	Dworshak
Beall	Case	Eastland
Bennett	Chavez	Ellender
Bricker	Clements	Ferguson
Bridges	Cooper	Flanders
Bush	Cordon	Frear
Butler, Md.	Daniel	Fulbright

George Gillette	Kennedy	Pastore
Goldwater	Kerr	Payne
Gore	Kilgore	Potter
Green	Knowland	Purtell
Griswold	Kuchel	Robertson
Hayden	Langer	Russell
Hendrickson	Lehman	Saltonstall
Hennings	Lennon	Schoeppel
Hickenlooper	Long	Smathers
Hill	Magnuson	Smith, Maine
Hoey	Malone	Smith, N. J.
Holland	Martin	Sparkman
Humphrey	Maybank	Stennis
Jackson	McCarran	Symington
Jenner	McCarthy	Thye
Johnson, Colo.	McClellan	Watkins
Johnson, Tex.	Millikin	Welker
Johnston, S. C.	Morse	Wiley
Kefauver	Mundt	Williams
	Murray	Young
	Neely	

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] is absent on official business.

The Senator from New York [Mr. Ives] is absent because of illness.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONROE] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD] is absent because of illness.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

### LIST OF SENATORS, BY STATES

*Alabama.*—Lister Hill and John J. Sparkman.  
*Arizona.*—Carl Hayden and Barry M. Goldwater.  
*Arkansas.*—John L. McClellan and J. William Fulbright.  
*California.*—William F. Knowland and Thomas H. Kuchel.  
*Colorado.*—Edwin C. Johnson and Eugene D. Millikin.  
*Connecticut.*—Prescott Bush and William A. Purtell.  
*Delaware.*—John J. Williams and J. Allen Frear.  
*Florida.*—Spessard L. Holland and George A. Smathers.  
*Georgia.*—Walter F. George and Richard B. Russell.  
*Idaho.*—Henry C. Dworshak and Herman Welker.  
*Illinois.*—Paul H. Douglas and Everett M. Dirksen.  
*Indiana.*—Homer E. Capehart and William E. Jenner.  
*Iowa.*—Bourke B. Hickenlooper and Guy M. Gillette.  
*Kansas.*—Andrew F. Schoeppel and Frank Carlson.  
*Kentucky.*—Earl C. Clements and John Sherman Cooper.  
*Louisiana.*—Allen J. Ellender and Russell B. Long.  
*Maine.*—Margaret Chase Smith and Frederick G. Payne.  
*Maryland.*—John M. Butler and J. Glenn Beall.

*Massachusetts.*—Leverett Saltonstall and John F. Kennedy.

*Michigan.*—Homer Ferguson and Charles E. Potter.

*Minnesota.*—Edward J. Thye and Hubert H. Humphrey.

*Mississippi.*—James O. Eastland and John C. Stennis.

*Missouri.*—Thomas C. Hennings and Stuart Symington.

*Montana.*—James E. Murray and Mike Mansfield.

*Nebraska.*—Hugh Butler and Dwight Griswold.

*Nevada.*—Pat McCarran and George W. Malone.

*New Hampshire.*—Styles Bridges and Robert W. Upton.

*New Jersey.*—H. Alexander Smith and Robert C. Hendrickson.

*New Mexico.*—Dennis Chavez and Clinton P. Anderson.

*New York.*—Irving M. Ives and Herbert H. Lehman.

*North Carolina.*—Clyde R. Hoey and Alton A. Lennon.

*North Dakota.*—William Langer and Milton R. Young.

*Ohio.*—John W. Bricker and Thomas A. Burke.

*Oklahoma.*—Robert S. Kerr and A. S. Mike Monroney.

*Oregon.*—Guy Cordon and Wayne Morse.

*Pennsylvania.*—Edward Martin and James H. Duff.

*Rhode Island.*—Theodore Francis Green and John O. Pastore.

*South Carolina.*—Burnet R. Maybank and Olin D. Johnston.

*South Dakota.*—Carl E. Mundt and Francis Case.

*Tennessee.*—Estes Kefauver and Albert Gore.

*Texas.*—Lyndon B. Johnson and Price Daniel.

*Utah.*—Arthur V. Watkins and Wallace F. Bennett.

*Vermont.*—George D. Aiken and Ralph E. Flanders.

*Virginia.*—Harry Flood Byrd and A. Willis Robertson.

*Washington.*—Warren G. Magnuson and Henry M. Jackson.

*West Virginia.*—Harley M. Kilgore and Matthew M. Neely.

*Wisconsin.*—Alexander Wiley and Joseph R. McCarthy.

*Wyoming.*—Lester C. Hunt and Frank A. Barrett.

### SENATOR FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I send to the desk the certificate of appointment of the Honorable ROBERT W. UPTON, of New Hampshire, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of my colleague, Senator Tobey.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The certificate will be read.

The certificate of appointment was read, and ordered to be placed on file, as follows:

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.  
To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that pursuant to the power vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the State of New Hampshire, I, Hugh Gregg, the Governor of said State, do hereby appoint ROBERT W. UPTON a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States until the vacancy therein, caused by the death of Charles W. Tobey, is filled by election, as provided by law.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, Hugh Gregg, and our seal hereto affixed at Concord, this 14th day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1953.

HUGH GREGG,  
Governor.

By the Governor:  
[SEAL] ENOCH D. FULLER,  
Secretary of State.

#### SENATOR FROM OHIO

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, I present the certificate of appointment of THOMAS A. BURKE, to be a Senator from the State of Ohio, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of our colleague, Senator Taft.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The certificate will be read.

The certificate of appointment was read and ordered to be placed on file, as follows:

STATE OF OHIO,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,  
Columbus.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that pursuant to the power vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the State of Ohio, I, Frank J. Lausche, the Governor of said State, do hereby appoint THOMAS A. BURKE a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States until the vacancy therein, caused by the death of Robert A. Taft, is filled by election, as provided by law.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the great seal of the State of Ohio to be affixed, at Columbus, this 13th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1953.

FRANK J. LAUSCHE,  
Governor.

By the Governor:  
[SEAL] TED W. BROWN,  
Secretary of State.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF OATH

The VICE PRESIDENT. If the two Senators designate will come to the desk the oath of office will be administered to them.

Thereupon, Mr. UPTON, escorted by Mr. BRIDGES, and Mr. BURKE, escorted by Mr. BRICKER, respectively, advanced to the desk; and the oath of office prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President. [Applause.]

#### NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. KNOWLAND submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 167), which

was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed by the Vice President to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled and that the Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair appoints the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] and the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON] members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

#### NOTIFICATION TO THE HOUSE

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 168), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

#### HOUR OF DAILY MEETING

Mr. SALTONSTALL submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 169), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the hour of daily meeting of the Senate be 12 o'clock meridian, unless otherwise ordered.

#### LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, it has been customary in the Senate not to transact any business, such as the introduction of bills and other matters, until after the President's state of the Union message has been delivered to the joint meeting of the two Houses. Following that precedent, it is not the purpose today to have the Senate consider any measures other than the resolution relating to the death of the late Chief Justice of the United States.

However, I have been asked by a number of Senators to make a brief statement as to the anticipated general program for the remainder of this week, so that Senators may make their arrangements, and so that certain committees which may desire to hold meetings may do so.

When the Senate adjourns today it will be until tomorrow at 12 o'clock, and then the Senate will proceed in a body to the Hall of the House of Representatives for the joint meeting, to hear the President's address. When the Senate returns to its Chamber from the joint meeting, it is proposed at that time to have a morning hour, with opportunity for the introduction of bills, resolutions, and other routine matters, and that then the Senate take a recess or adjourn until Monday.

On Monday it is expected that the President's message on agriculture and labor will be presented to the two Houses, coming to us by messenger.

Beginning on Monday we propose to hold, and I believe we shall hold, daily sessions thereafter.

I have already advised the Democratic leader, the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON], of certain bills which we propose to take up beginning on Monday. The order in which I shall state them is not necessarily the order in which they will be taken up, but I wish to give to the Senate advance notice of the program.

The bills are as follows: On page 9 of the calendar, Senate bill 987, Calendar No. 731, authorizing the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the tercentennial celebration of the founding of the city of Northampton, Mass.;

House bill 1917, Calendar No. 730, to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces to commemorate the sesquicentennial of the Louisiana Purchase;

Senate bill 2474, Calendar No. 719, to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces to commemorate the tercentennial of the founding of the city of New York;

Senate bill 2038, Calendar No. 617, to amend the act approved July 8, 1937, authorizing cash relief for certain employees of the Canal Zone Government;

Senate bill 2457, Calendar No. 615, to authorize the Administrator of General Services and the Postmaster General to enter into building purchase contracts; to extend the authority of the Postmaster General to lease space for post-office purposes, and for other purposes;

Senate Joint Resolution 1, Calendar No. 408, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the making of treaties and executive agreements; and

Senate bill 2150, Calendar No. 442, providing for the creation of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation.

#### APPOINTMENT OF ACTING SERGEANT AT ARMS

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, because of the illness of the Sergeant at Arms, there is one matter which it is felt should be taken up at this time. I have conferred with the minority leader [Mr. JOHNSON of Texas]. This action is deemed necessary in case any legal question should arise as to the authority of the Acting Sergeant at Arms in connection with obtaining a quorum, or in connection with other duties of that office.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER], chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration, wishes to present a communication from the Sergeant at Arms.

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, I send to the desk a communication from the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate designating a special Deputy Sergeant at Arms to serve for a limited period, and ask that it be read.

The communication was read and ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS,  
January 2, 1954.

In accordance with authority conferred on me by Senate resolution agreed to December 17, 1889 (Senate Journal 47, 51-1, December 17, 1889), I hereby appoint C. A. Bottolfsen a special Deputy Sergeant at Arms of the United States Senate for the period from January 2, 1954, to February 15, 1954, to perform in my absence any and all duties required of or devolving upon the Sergeant at



Arms of the United States Senate by law or by the rules or orders of the Senate.

FOREST A. HARNESSE,  
Sergeant at Arms, United States Senate.

#### DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE FRED M. VINSON

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a communication from the Supreme Court of the United States, which will be read and will lie on the table.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Washington, D. C. September 9, 1953.

HON. RICHARD M. NIXON,  
Vice President of the United States,  
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I am directed by the Supreme Court of the United States to notify the Senate, through you, that the Chief Justice of the United States died in this city on Tuesday, September 8, at 3:15 a. m.

I have the honor to be,

Yours very respectfully,

HUGO L. BLACK,  
Senior Associate Justice, Acting  
Chief Justice of the United States.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I submit and send to the desk a resolution for which I request immediate consideration, and I ask that the resolution be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 170) was read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. Fred M. Vinson, late the Chief Justice of the United States.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and to the Supreme Court and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, since last we assembled here the Commonwealth of Kentucky has suffered a profound sorrow and the Nation has sustained an irreparable loss in the untimely death, on September 8, 1953, of Fred M. Vinson, the Chief Justice of the United States.

Most of us knew him, many of us regarded him as an intimate friend, and all of us are familiar with the brilliant record of public service rendered by this great and gifted Kentuckian, who had the unique distinction of having served in all three branches of our Government—in the legislative branch as the Representative of the Ninth Congressional District of Kentucky—later the Eighth; in the executive branch as Director of Economic Stabilization, Federal Loan Administrator, Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, and as Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and in the judicial branch as Associate Justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, as Chief Judge of the United States Emergency Court of Appeals, and finally as Chief Justice of the United States, in which capacity he presided over the Supreme Court of the United States during the last 7 years of his life.

As a friend and admirer of Fred Vinson over a period of 30 years, I knew him as a realist, endowed with a fine mind, clear and decisive vision, boundless energy, a genial personality, and an im-

mense fund of commonsense. Because of his years of active interest, observation, and broad experience in Government service, I venture to say that by the time he reached the pinnacle of his career as the 13th Chief Justice of the United States, he had a practical working knowledge of government equaled by few, if any, of his predecessors. Courageously, constructively, unsparingly, and unselfishly, Fred Vinson devoted his splendid and versatile talents—as legislator, administrator, and jurist—to the progress and welfare of his State and Nation. Happily, but as so rarely happens, Fred Vinson reaped while he lived every honor that a grateful citizenry could bestow upon him in recognition of his matchless loyalty, impeccable integrity, and sound achievements. Throughout his long and arduous career of public service, Fred Vinson never lost sight of the fact that public office is a public trust; and no occupant of public office ever more clearly realized that the real and lasting compensation derived from public service stems from the understanding, appreciation, and approval of one's efforts by the friends and well-wishers who placed their confidence in him and depended on him to meet intelligently and fearlessly the obligations and to discharge justly the duties and responsibilities of the office entrusted to him. Fred Vinson died "poor of purse," but he left a priceless and shining heritage to his sons and an inspiring example to young Americans everywhere who choose to serve God and country on the high and noble plane Fred Vinson attained.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a tribute to the late Chief Justice of the United States by a former majority leader of the Senate, Hon. Scott Lucas, of Illinois.

There being no objection, the tribute was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

IN MEMORY OF CHIEF JUSTICE FRED M. VINSON  
It was years ago when I first met this sage;  
My service in Congress was youthful in age,  
But a friendly hand from this Kentucky great

Was a straw in the wind which measured my fate.

And, all through the years since that meeting of ours,

Our friendship grew stronger with the passing hours.

And, now, at a time when our freedom is low,  
This stalwart so true is commanded to go.

It seems cruel and strange that a man so just,  
Should leave us untimely when needed so much.

And, yet, who are we, who are children of chance,

To question the sting of the Almighty's lance?

For, in his life, God planted a seed,  
That will grow green grass and never a weed.  
And he leaves, as he goes to his home on the hill,

A void in our life that is so hard to fill.

And, now he's at rest in a new-found grave,  
The coil is removed from this noble so brave;  
From out of this slumber, so shrouded with clay,

Burn the lights of the just from his deeds of the day.

In this silent home of everlasting sleep  
Lies the cross of faith Americans must keep.  
In death, as in life, he chants from freedom's shore,

O blessed Republic, bloom forevermore.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I join my colleague, the senior Senator from Kentucky, in expressing the regret and sorrow of the people of Kentucky over the passing of the late Chief Justice of the United States, Fred Vinson.

The sorrow and sense of loss are not limited to his native State of Kentucky. They are felt by the people of the entire Nation.

The career of Fred Vinson is well known to practically all Americans. It was a varied and remarkable career, characterized by hard work, steady growth, and a determination to master every position to which he was called. He possessed a unique capacity to work with his colleagues and associates. This unusual ability in the field of debating and conciliating issues, and in arriving at a synthesis of judgment was best demonstrated, perhaps, in his service as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States at a very difficult time in history.

In his own State he was known as a man of integrity, warmhearted and generous, loyal to his friends and the community in which he lived. He exemplified in the finest way devotion to his wife and family. His love of country transcended party and personal ambition.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution submitted by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CLEMENTS].

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Chief Justice of the United States, I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 26 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, January 7, 1954, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1954

This being the day fixed by Public Law 199, 83d Congress, enacted pursuant to the 20th amendment to the Constitution, for the meeting of the 2d session of the 83d Congress, the Members of the House of Representatives of the 83d Congress met in their Hall, and at 12 o'clock noon were called to order by the Speaker, Hon. JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR., a Representative from the State of Massachusetts.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, whose spiritual nature we cannot define and whose supreme sovereignty we cannot deny, in Thy divine keeping and control are the coming in and the going out of all our days.

Hitherto Thou hast blessed us and we have been the beneficiaries of a bountiful

providence which never withholds from us anything that is needful.

Grant that daily, during this new session of Congress, we may enter the sacred retreat of prayer and be inspired with a clear and commanding vision of Thy holy will for ourselves and all mankind.

May our President, our Speaker, and the Members of this legislative body be endowed and encouraged with a vivid sense of Thy guiding presence and sustaining power as they respond to the high vocation of leadership in the affairs of government.

Hear us as we bow in adoration and unite in offering unto Thee the prayer of our Saviour, the Prince of Peace:

*Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done, on earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever.*

Amen.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had adopted the following resolutions:

##### Senate Resolution 167

*Resolved*, That a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed by the Vice President to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled and that the Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

##### Senate Resolution 168

*Resolved*, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

##### Senate Resolution 169

*Resolved*, That the hour of daily meeting of the Senate be 12 o'clock meridian, unless otherwise ordered.

#### RESIGNATION

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation as a Member of Congress:

AUGUST 13, 1953.

The Honorable JOSEPH W. MARTIN,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I beg leave to inform you that I have this day transmitted to the Governor of New Jersey my resignation as a Representative in the Congress of the United States from the Sixth District of New Jersey, to take effect 12 o'clock midnight,

Yours sincerely,

CLIFFORD P. CASE.

#### CALL OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the roll to determine whether or not a quorum is present.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following members answered to their names:

[Roll No. 1]

Abernethy Allen, Ill.  
Adair Andersen,  
Addonizio H. Carl  
Albert Andresen,  
Alexander August H.  
Allen, Calif. Andrews

Bailey  
Baker  
Bates  
Beamer  
Becker  
Belcher  
Bender  
Bennett, Fla.  
Bennett, Mich.  
Bentley  
Bentsen  
Berry  
Betts  
Bishop  
Boggs  
Boland  
Bolling  
Bolton,  
Frances P.  
Bolton,  
Oliver P.  
Bonin  
Bonner  
Bosch  
Bow  
Bowler  
Boykin  
Bramblett  
Bray  
Brooks, Tex.  
Brown, Ga.  
Brown, Ohio  
Brownson  
Broyhill  
Buchanan  
Budge  
Burdick  
Burleson  
Bush  
Byrd  
Byrne, Pa.  
Byrnes, Wis.  
Camp  
Campbell  
Canfield  
Cannon  
Carlyle  
Carnahan  
Carrigg  
Cederberg  
Chatham  
Chelf  
Chenoweth  
Chiperfield  
Church  
Clardy  
Clevenger  
Cole, Mo.  
Colmer  
Condon  
Coon  
Cooper  
Corbett  
Cotton  
Coudert  
Cretella  
Crosier  
Crumpacker  
Cunningham  
Curtis, Mass.  
Curtis, Mo.  
Curtis, Nebr.  
Dague  
Davis, Ga.  
Davis, Tenn.  
Davis, Wis.  
Dawson, Utah  
Deane  
Deemey  
Deroumian  
Devereux  
D'Ewart  
Dies  
Dingell  
Dodd  
Dollinger  
Dolliver  
Donohue  
Dorn, N. Y.  
Dowdy  
Doyle  
Durham  
Eberhart  
Edmondson  
Elliot  
Ellsworth  
Engle  
Evins  
Feighan  
Fenton  
Fine  
Fisher  
Forand  
Foy  
Forrester  
Fountain  
Frazier

Frelinghuysen  
Friedel  
Fulton  
Gamble  
Garmatz  
Gary  
Gathings  
Gavin  
Gentry  
George  
Golden  
Goodwin  
Gordon  
Graham  
Granahan  
Grant  
Green  
Gregory  
Gross  
Gubser  
Gwinn  
Hagen, Calif.  
Hagen, Minn.  
Hale  
Haley  
Halleck  
Hand  
Harden  
Hardy  
Harris  
Harrison, Nebr.  
Harrison, Va.  
Harrison, Wyo.  
Hart  
Harvey  
Hays, Ark.  
Hays, Ohio  
Hebert  
Heller  
Herlong  
Heslton  
Heas  
Hiestand  
Hill  
Hillelson  
Hillings  
Hinshaw  
Hinsch  
Hoeven  
Hoffman, Ill.  
Hoffman, Mich.  
Hollifield  
Holmes  
Holt  
Hope  
Horan  
Hosmer  
Howell  
Hruska  
Hunter  
Hyde  
Ikard  
Jackson  
James  
Jarman  
Javits  
Jenkins  
Jensen  
Johnson, Calif.  
Jonas, Ill.  
Jonas, N. C.  
Jones, Ala.  
Jones, Mo.  
Jones, N. C.  
Judd  
Karsten, Mo.  
Kean  
Kearney  
Kearns  
Keating  
Kee  
Kelly, N. Y.  
Keogh  
Kersten, Wis.  
Kilburn  
Kilday  
King, Calif.  
King, Pa.  
Kirwan  
Klein  
Kluczynski  
Knox  
Krueger  
Laird  
Landrum  
Lane  
Lanham  
Lantaff  
Latham  
LeCompte  
Lesinski  
Long  
Lover  
Lucas  
Lyle  
McCarthy  
McConnell  
McCormack

McCulloch  
McDonough  
McIntire  
McMillan  
McVey  
Machrowicz  
Mack, Wash.  
Madden  
Magnuson  
Mahon  
Mailliard  
Marshall  
Martin, Iowa  
Mason  
Matthews  
Meador  
Merrill  
Merrow  
Metcalf  
Miller, Kans.  
Miller, Md.  
Miller, Nebr.  
Mills  
Mollohan  
Morano  
Morgan  
Moss  
Multer  
Mumma  
Murray  
Neal  
Nelson  
Nicholson  
Norblad  
Norrell  
Oakman  
O'Brien, Ill.  
O'Brien, Mich.  
O'Brien, N. Y.  
O'Hara, Ill.  
O'Hara, Minn.  
O'Neill  
Osmer  
Ostertag  
Passman  
Patman  
Patten  
Patterson  
Pelly  
Perkins  
Pfost  
Philbin  
Phillips  
Pilcher  
Pillion  
Poage  
Poff  
Polk  
Preston  
Price  
Priest  
Prouty  
Rabaut  
Radwan  
Rains  
Ray  
Rayburn  
Reams  
Reece, Tenn.  
Reed, Ill.  
Reed, N. Y.  
Rees, Kans.  
Regan  
Rhodes, Ariz.  
Rhodes, Pa.  
Richards  
Riehlman  
Riley  
Rivers  
Roberts  
Robeson, Va.  
Robison, Ky.  
Rodino  
Rogers, Colo.  
Rogers, Fla.  
Rogers, Mass.  
Rogers, Tex.  
Roosevelt  
Sadlak  
Saylor  
Schenck  
Scherer  
Scott  
Scrivner  
Scudder  
Secrest  
Seely-Brown  
Selden  
Shafer  
Sheehan  
Shelley  
Sheppard  
Short  
Shuford  
Sieminski  
Sikes  
Simpson, Ill.

Simpson, Pa.  
Small  
Smith, Kans.  
Smith, Miss.  
Smith, Va.  
Smith, Wis.  
Spence  
Springer  
Staggers  
Stauffer  
Steed  
Stringfellow  
Sutton  
Taber  
Talle  
Taylor  
Teague  
Thomas  
Thompson, La.  
Thompson, Mich.  
Thornberry  
Tollefson  
Trimble  
Tuck  
Utt  
Van Pelt  
Van Zandt  
Velde  
Vinson  
Vorys  
Vursell  
Wainwright  
Walter  
Wampler  
Warburton  
Watts  
Welch  
Westland  
Wharton  
Wheeler  
Whitten  
Wickersham  
Widnall  
Wier  
Wigglesworth  
Williams, Miss.  
Williams, N. Y.  
Willis  
Willson, Calif.  
Willson, Ind.  
Wilson, Tex.  
Winstead  
Withrow  
Wolcott  
Wolverton  
Yates  
Yorty  
Young  
Younger  
Zablocki

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 392 Members have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

#### COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communications from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, D. C., August 19, 1953.

The honorable the SPEAKER,  
House of Representatives.  
SIR: A certificate of election in due form of law, showing the election of the Honorable WILLIAM H. NATCHER as a Representative-elect to the 83d Congress from the 2d Congressional District of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Honorable Garrett L. Withers, has been received and is on file in this office.

Respectfully yours,  
LYLE O. SNADER,  
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

DECEMBER 2, 1953.

The honorable the SPEAKER,  
House of Representatives.  
SIR: A certificate of election in due form of law for the Honorable HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR., as a Representative-elect to the 83d Congress from the 6th Congressional District of the State of New Jersey, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Honorable Clifford P. Case, has been received from the secretary of state of New Jersey, and is on file in this office.

Respectfully yours,  
LYLE O. SNADER,  
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

DECEMBER 2, 1953.

The honorable the SPEAKER,  
House of Representatives.  
SIR: A certificate of election in due form of law for the Honorable GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB as a Representative-elect to the 83d Congress from the 24th Congressional District of the State of California, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Honorable Norris Poulson, has been received from the secretary of state of California, and is on file in this office.

Respectfully yours,  
LYLE O. SNADER,  
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

OCTOBER 26, 1953.

The honorable the SPEAKER,  
House of Representatives.  
SIR: A certificate of election in due form of law for the Honorable LESTER R. JOHNSON as a Representative-elect to the 83d Congress from the 9th Congressional District of the State of Wisconsin to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Honorable Merlin Hull, has been received from the secretary of state of Wisconsin and is on file in this office.

Respectfully yours,  
LYLE O. SNADER,  
Clerk of the House of Representatives.



## SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS

Messrs. NATCHER, WILLIAMS of New Jersey, LIPSCOMB, and JOHNSON of Wisconsin appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

## AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER TO DECLARE A RECESS AT ANY TIME TOMORROW

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday, January 7, 1954, it may be in order for the Speaker to declare a recess at any time subject to the call of the Chair.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

## COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 394) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That a committee of three Members be appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives to join with a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has assembled and Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK], the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED], and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN].

## NOTIFICATION OF SENATE

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 395), which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Clerk of the House inform the Senate that a quorum of the House is present and that the House is ready to proceed with business.

The resolution was agreed to.

## DAILY HOUR OF MEETING

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 396), which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That until otherwise ordered, the daily hour of meeting of the House of Representatives shall be at 12 o'clock meridian.

The resolution was agreed to.

## THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT FOR LEND-LEASE OPERATION

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication, which was read by the Clerk:

SEPTEMBER 28, 1953.

The honorable the SPEAKER,  
House of Representatives.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a sealed envelope addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives from the President of the United States, received in

the Clerk's office on September 28, 1953, and said to contain the Thirty-fourth Report to Congress on Lend-Lease Operations for the year ending December 31, 1952.

Respectfully yours,

LYLE O. SNADER,  
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 233)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read by the Clerk and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered printed:

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
September 24, 1953.

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith the Thirty-fourth Report to Congress on Lend-Lease Operations covering the calendar year of 1952.

Section 5 (b) of the act of March 11, 1941 (Public Law 11, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) provides:

The President from time to time, but not less frequently than once every 90 days, shall transmit to the Congress a report of operations under this act.

This requirement was generally observed during the years of World War II when lend-lease operations were in full swing. However, since the end of the war, it has been found expedient to submit these reports to the Congress at greater intervals. I believe that the Congress should be kept informed on lend-lease activities and that, under existing circumstances, this can be done satisfactorily through yearly reports.

One of the important remaining lend-lease functions is the collection of payments due under various international agreements. For example, the lend-lease settlement agreements call for the eventual payment to the United States of a total of \$1,574,534,330.31 plus interest. According to figures supplied by the Department of the Treasury as of December 31, 1952, the United States has received \$429,020,540.49 from debtor governments under lend-lease settlement agreements. This figure comprises payment in dollars totaling \$322,052,260.18, local currency payments to the equivalent of \$30,067,994.38, the acquisition of real property and improvements thereto amounting to the equivalent of \$2,408,214.43, and the assumption of claims by debtor governments to a total value of approximately \$74,492,071.50. These figures do not include the lend-lease silver accounts or sums paid the United States by other governments for lend-lease supplies or services received on a cash reimbursable basis.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

(Enclosure: Thirty-fourth Report to Congress on Lend-Lease Operations.)

## MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication, which was read by the Clerk:

AUGUST 17, 1953.

The honorable the SPEAKER,  
House of Representatives.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a sealed envelope addressed to the Speaker

of the House of Representatives from the President of the United States, received in the office of the Clerk on August 17, 1953, said to contain the Report to Congress on the mutual-security program for the 6 months ended June 30, 1953.

Respectfully yours,

LYLE O. SNADER,  
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM (H. DOC. NO. 226)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read by the Clerk and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered printed, with illustrations:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting herewith the report on the mutual security program covering operations during the 6 months ended June 30, 1953, in furtherance of the purposes of the Mutual Security Act of 1951, as amended.

In the mutual security program we find tangible expression of our belief that the safety and self-interest of this Nation are inextricably tied in with the security and well-being of other free nations.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, August 17, 1953.

## RESIGNATION FROM COMMITTEE ON DEFENSE PRODUCTION

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication, which was read by the Clerk:

SEPTEMBER 24, 1953.

Hon. JESSE P. WOLCOTT,  
Chairman, Committee on Banking and Currency, House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I herewith tender my resignation as a member of the Joint Committee on Defense Production, established by section 712 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, to be effective as of this date.

Sincerely,

WRIGHT PATMAN.

## APPOINTMENT TO JOINT COMMITTEE ON DEFENSE PRODUCTION

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication, which was read by the Clerk:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON BANKING  
AND CURRENCY,  
Washington, September 24, 1953.

Hon. JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR.,  
Speaker, House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Attached hereto is a letter from the Honorable WRIGHT PATMAN resigning as a member of the Joint Committee on Defense Production.

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 712 (a) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, I hereby appoint the Honorable BRENT SPENCE, a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives, as a member of the Joint Committee on Defense Production.

Sincerely,

JESSE P. WOLCOTT,  
Chairman.

# MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL AND CONGRESSIONAL SALARIES

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 220, 83d Congress, and the order of the House of August 3, 1953, empowering him to appoint commissions, boards, and committees authorized by law or by the House, he did, on September 14, 1953, appoint as members of the Commission on Judicial and Congressional Salaries the following leaders representing labor, business and professional, and agriculture, from private life: Walter Cenerazzo, president, Watchmakers Union, Waltham, Mass.; John E. Galvin, chairman of the board, Ohio Steel Foundry Co., Lima, Ohio; Herschel D. Newsom, master, National Grange, Columbus, Ind.

And the following as advisory members of the Commission who have been or who are Members of the 82d or 83d Congress:

Hon. Harry L. Towe, New Jersey; Hon. Hardie Scott, Pennsylvania; Hon. Francis E. Walter, Pennsylvania.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY PRESIDENT

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, your committee on the part of the House to join a like committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has been assembled and is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make has performed that duty. The President asked us to report that he will be pleased to deliver his message at 12:30 o'clock p. m., January 7, 1954, to a joint session of the two Houses.

## SERGEANT AT ARMS

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication, which was read by the Clerk:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, D. C., September 14, 1953.  
The honorable the SPEAKER,  
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I submit herewith, effective at the close of business today, my resignation as Sergeant at Arms, House of Representatives, which additional duty I assumed pursuant to House Resolution 323, dated July 8, 1953, 83d Congress.

Respectfully yours,  
LYLE O. SNADER,  
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

## TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT OF WILLIAM R. BONSELL AS SERGEANT AT ARMS

The SPEAKER. The Chair announces that, pursuant to the provisions of section 208 (a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, he did on September 15, 1953, appoint William R. Bonsell, of the State of Pennsylvania, to act temporarily as Sergeant at Arms until the House chooses a person for that office.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted (at the request of Mr. CANNON) to Mrs. SULLIVAN, for 10 days, on account of a death in her immediate family.

## JOINT SESSION OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 184) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Thursday, January 7, 1954, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

## PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to make an announcement.

After consultation with the majority and minority leaders, and remembering the terrific jams we have had upon the floor upon the occasion of appearances by the President of the United States at joint sessions of the Congress, with the consent and approval of the floor leaders the Chair announces that on tomorrow the doors immediately opposite the Speaker will be open and the doors on the Speaker's left and right, and none other.

No one will be allowed upon the floor of the House during the joint session tomorrow who does not have the privilege of the floor.

## THE HONORABLE SAM RAYBURN

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure on this occasion to address the House on a most pleasant subject to me, one that is truly noncontroversial and nonpolitical, an exception to my usual procedure, perhaps.

Before addressing myself to the subject, however, I want to extend to my Republican friends—and I think I speak the sentiments of the Democratic Members—our very best wishes for a happy and, outside of politics, a most successful new year, and to my Democratic colleagues I extend my very best wishes for a happy and, including politics, a most successful new year.

Today is the first time that the Congress has met on January 6. Today is the birthday of an outstanding American, one who is a distinguished Member of this body. I think it is well to pause and pay our respects to the living as we do on occasion pay our respects to the great Americans of yesterday.

The gentleman I have in mind is a Texan by birth, but by his contributions to our country's progress, both in time of peace and in time of war, he is a citizen of the entire United States.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. COOPER. I take great pride in stating to the gentleman that Mr. RAYBURN was born in the great State of Tennessee.

Mr. McCORMACK. My friend is right. I apologize to the people of Tennessee for my unintentional error; however, he is also a Texan by heritage, tradition, and everything else. I accept the correction. He was born in Tennessee, but I think everyone will admit that while he loves Tennessee his whole life has been identified with Texas and his primary love is there.

In any event he is more than a Tennessean or a Texan. He is a son of Massachusetts, he is a son of every other one of the States of the Union. We claim him as our own due to the high regard we have for him, not only personally but officially, and for the great contributions he has made, as I said, in time of war and in time of peace in the service and progress of our country.

I think it can be safely said that while he is one of the great citizens of our country, he is the No. 1 son today, and has been for some years, of Texas—I do not think any Texan will contradict that—and I know no other American in any other of the 47 States of the Union will contradict that.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. PATMAN. I agree with everything the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts has said and wish to congratulate Mr. RAYBURN on his birthday. I would like to remind the gentleman from Massachusetts that the Constitution provides that the Congress shall meet on January 3 of each year unless another date is fixed by law. Is it not a fact that in view of the fact that January 3 this year came on Sunday, the leaders, through the generosity of our distinguished friends on the other side, actually took into consideration in fixing a date for the meeting of this Congress the fact that today is the birthday of our distinguished friend, the Honorable SAM RAYBURN?

Mr. McCORMACK. I think that is an inference the Republican leadership will not challenge.

SAM RAYBURN has been a Member of this body for many years. He is near and dear to the hearts and minds of everyone who has ever served with him. Between SAM RAYBURN and myself there has been the relationship of leadership in the Democratic Party since 1940. Our friendship and our feelings for each other are the same underneath the surface as they are on the surface. On a number of occasions, and I repeat today, I have referred to him as a man with the heart of gold. I know I speak the sentiments of all of my colleagues with-



out regard to party in extending to SAM RAYBURN our congratulations on this, his birthday anniversary, and our very best wishes and our sincere hopes that God, in His infinite wisdom, will continue to shower upon him for many years to come an abundance of his choicest blessings.

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield gladly to the leader of the Texas delegation.

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Speaker, speaking for the Texas delegation and at their request, I want to join in wishing our distinguished senior Member a very happy birthday, and many happy returns of the day. We all know the spot he occupies in our hearts.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I gladly yield to the distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK].

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, for myself and for the Speaker, the Honorable JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR., of Massachusetts, and for all of the Members on our side, may I say that we join in congratulating the gentleman from Texas, our warm, close, personal friend, SAM RAYBURN, upon this, his birthday. We also wish for him many more years of happiness and a certain kind of success upon which I shall not elaborate because it is obvious that a slight implication has struck home. But certainly we want him to have many more happy birthdays. As one who had something to do with the selection of this date, January 6, for our meeting, may I say that we did take into consideration the fact that it was SAM RAYBURN's birthday, and I think it might also be said that as an evidence of his humility he really would have desired that we not meet until tomorrow so that he might have been spared these words that are spoken today. I did not have any ulterior purpose in going along with this suggestion of meeting today because it was SAM RAYBURN's birthday, because I recognize that things being as they are I may have to get along with him, and I am quite sure we will get along, as a matter of fact. In a serious vein, it has been a pleasure through all the years that I have been here, whether on the majority or minority side, to work with SAM RAYBURN because he is always fair; he is always helpful; he is always considerate. He always wants to vote to adjourn a Republican Congress right early because he says, "Nothing good can come of it," and I always have to dispute that. But, in any event, this is a happy day for him, and because it is a happy day for him, it is a happy day for all of us.

Mr. McCORMACK. I appreciate very much the remarks made by my friend, the majority leader, and I know that the remarks of the distinguished gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK], representing not only his own thoughts and sentiments but those of the Republican Party in the House, will bring more happiness to SAM RAYBURN, and that the feeling of all of us for him on this day, and on all days throughout the many years that I hope lie ahead of him, will be one of the most treasured memories of his life.

Mr. Speaker, to SAM, I again extend to you the congratulations and the best wishes of all your colleagues.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, the warm words just uttered will always mean much to me. They will mean much to my family and they will mean much to the people of the Fourth Congressional District of the State of Texas who, through 21 elections, have stood by me with a loyalty unsurpassed in political annals. I am grateful in my appreciation of these words.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who may desire to do so may extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD regarding our dear friend from Texas, SAM RAYBURN.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege, as chairman of the Oklahoma delegation in the House, to place in the RECORD the following resolution adopted unanimously today by the Oklahoma delegation:

Whereas today is the birthday of the Honorable SAM RAYBURN, minority leader and former Speaker of the House; and

Whereas the great State of Oklahoma joins the Nation in commending this great American upon his distinguished service to his country through nearly two generations; and

Whereas this great Texan who makes his home just south of the border of Oklahoma and is affectionately regarded by the people of Oklahoma as ex officio Congressman at Large from Oklahoma, is deeply appreciated by our State for the service he has given to the people of Oklahoma as well as to the Nation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Oklahoma delegation in the House extends to the Honorable SAM RAYBURN its best wishes and its warm greetings on this day, the anniversary of his birth.

Unanimously adopted this 6th day of January 1954.

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, I wish a happy birthday to our beloved friend, SAM RAYBURN, of Texas, and I congratulate him. I congratulate him not because he has lived 72 years, for many people have done that, but because as he reaches the age of 72 years he is still growing in mind and spirit and in wisdom, and has chosen to share his great heart, mind, and wisdom with the American people.

He could no longer seek honor, for that he has had many years. It therefore must be that he seeks only to serve a people and a country he loves and respects.

Mr. LONG. Mr. Speaker, I want to join my colleagues in paying tribute to one of the greatest Americans in this or any other age, the Honorable SAM RAYBURN from the State of Texas. Mr. RAYBURN is not regarded as the Representative of the Fourth District from the State of Texas, but as a truly great representative of this entire Nation. He belongs to the ages.

Although I have not had the good fortune to enjoy the friendship and acquaintance of SAM RAYBURN for very long, being myself a relatively newcomer to the House of Representatives, I have known of his great service to this coun-

try as a Member of Congress and have admired and respected him as a man and as a statesman for many years. In the past year he has been most helpful to me with his counsel. He has borne aloft the standards of the Democratic Party and in my judgment is largely responsible for the great humanitarian works of the Democratic administration for the past 20 years. He is admired and respected by Republicans and Democrats alike as probably no other man has ever been and the great State of Texas can well be proud of her son, SAM RAYBURN, statesman.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, I am very happy indeed that the opening day of this second half of the 83d Congress was set in connection with the birthday of a distinguished colleague, Hon. SAM RAYBURN, of Texas. These 7 years that I have now been a Member of this House have been much more pleasant and more profitable in every way because of the extension of understanding, gracious and wise council and friendship by this typical and great American, your friend and my friend, SAM RAYBURN. May he continue to give honor and distinction to each and all of us by continuing for many more happy birthdays as a Member of this great legislative body is my wish and prayer.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. Speaker, as one of the newer Members of this body I, too, wish to express my congratulations and good wishes to the Honorable SAM RAYBURN on the anniversary of his birthday. Long before I was elected to represent West Virginia's Sixth District in Congress I formed a great admiration and acquired a deep respect for the gentleman from Texas. I first met him when he visited a session of the West Virginia Legislature in 1947. During the past year I have had the opportunity to serve in the House of Representatives with our beloved colleague and distinguished minority leader, and my respect and admiration for him have never ceased to grow.

It is not within the power of every man to build for himself a great shaft of granite or to engrave his name upon a plate of bronze; but it is possible for each of us to plant an everblooming flower in the hearts of those with whom we come in contact—a flower which will continue to shed its fragrance throughout all eternity. SAM RAYBURN has done this.

I hope that this new anniversary will bring to Mr. RAYBURN a deeper realization of the profound regard which all Americans hold for him. A native son of Tennessee, an adopted son of Texas—yet all America knows and loves him. May God's richest blessings rest upon his life, and may the allwise Creator give to each of us the happy privilege of being present with SAM RAYBURN on many future anniversaries.

I join with the poet in saying:

Count your garden by the flowers,  
Never by the leaves that fall;  
Count your life by the sunny hours,  
Not remembering clouds at all;  
Count your nights by stars, not shadows,  
Count your days by smiles, not tears;  
And on this, your happy birthday,  
Count your age by friends, not years.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. MCGREGOR (at the request of Mr. McCULLOCH), on account of official business.

Mr. DEROUNIAN (at the request of Mr. HALLECK), on account of a death in the family.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana (at the request of Mr. PRIEST), for 2 days, on account of official business.

Mr. MACK of Illinois (at the request of Mr. PRICE), for an indefinite period, on account of illness.

Mr. CHUDOFF (at the request of Mr. GREEN), for an indefinite period, on account of illness.

Mr. DONOVAN (at the request of Mr. KEOGH), for 1 week to 10 days, on account of illness.

Mrs. SULLIVAN (at the request of Mr. CANNON), for 10 days, on account of a death in the family.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. WOLVERTON in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BROYHILL.

Mr. D'EWART.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. CURTIS of Nebraska.

Mr. BENDER in five instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. JOHNSON of California and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. SMALL and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. TEAGUE in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. PATTEN.

Mr. HELLER in two instances.

Mr. FEIGHAN.

Mr. YORTY and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MILLER of Kansas.

Mr. LYLE.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia.

Mr. RODINO in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts in two instances.

## THE LATE HONORABLE FRED M. VINSON

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House a communication which he received on September 9, 1953, from Justice Hugo L. Black, senior Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, concerning the death of the late Chief Justice of the United States, the Honorable Fred M. Vinson.

The Clerk read the communication, as follows:

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Washington, D. C., September 9, 1953.  
Hon. JOSEPH W. MARTIN, Jr.,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I am directed by the Supreme Court of the United States to notify the House of Representatives, through you, that the Chief

Justice of the United States died in this city on Tuesday, September 8, at 3:15 a. m.

I have the honor to be

Yours very respectfully,

HUGO L. BLACK,  
Senior Associate Justice, Acting Chief  
Justice of the United States.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN].

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 397) and ask that the Clerk read only the first two paragraphs thereof.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Honorable Fred M. Vinson, Chief Justice of the United States.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and to the Supreme Court and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the late Chief Justice.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to say a word before the remainder of the resolution is read. I was a Member of the House of Representatives when Fred Vinson came here, a young man who we all knew at that time was a man of great promise. His friendship and mine began immediately upon his coming here and lasted throughout his useful and wonderful life. Frankly, I do not know how I am going to get along without Fred Vinson. Since his retirement from the House of Representatives through all the various positions that he occupied, and lastly that of Chief Justice of the United States, he and I alone spent an evening together at least once in 2 weeks and many times once in each week. He was one of those men that you never tire of. I think he had the most unfailing judgment of any man I have ever known.

There are a great many people in the world who have a lot of sense but that sense does not do them a great deal of good unless they have judgment. As I say, I think he had the most unfailing judgment about political, legal, social, and other problems of any man it has been my privilege to be associated with throughout the years.

Again, I want to express to his family my deep sympathy. I made a long, hard trip into the mountains of Kentucky to be at the place where he is resting. There are few men I have ever known that I would have made that trip for, but to me his friendship was an enriching treasure, in the memory of which I will not grow old.

He made a great Chief Justice. He left his mark on the legislative, on the administrative, and on the judicial branches of this Government. His contribution of unselfishness and wisdom to this Republic and all for which it stands was, in my opinion, as high as any contribution made by any other man in the long history of this great Republic.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAYBURN. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, the passing of Fred Vinson meant to me the loss of one of my very first friends in Washington.

When I first came to the Capitol in 1935, my family met the Vinsons as neighbors at the Wardman Park Hotel. As strangers to Washington it was a great comfort to have the friendship of Fred and his wife, Roberta, together with their two fine boys, Fred, Jr., and Jimmy.

For us it was an especially happy relationship since the Vinsons' younger son was the same age as our own twins, Patricia and Charles.

Our respect and affection for the Vinson family grew with the passing years and my admiration for Fred Vinson deepened as I watched his work in the Congress where he served with such high distinction as an outstanding member of the great Committee on Ways and Means.

Fred Vinson was a serious student of government who possessed a solid comprehension of the difficult legislative problems facing the Nation during the period he served as a Congressman.

But Fred Vinson was a man with a fine sense of proportion.

I well recall that, beyond carrying his heavy responsibilities of public office, he was a good father, and he equipped himself with a working knowledge of such things as the batting average of every major league baseball player because that was a subject close to the hearts of his sons.

While such genuine humanity endeared Fred Vinson to his friends on the Washington scene, his reputation among the home folks in Kentucky was no less secure.

It was my pleasure a few years back to address a Republican meeting at Ashland, and there I found that people, without regard for politics, respected and admired Fred Vinson in his home community.

As the years passed, Fred was called upon to move from his duties in the House to new and varied assignments within the administration. The times were trying and the responsibilities which our former colleague was asked to assume were heavy and confining.

Yet it was typical of the man that regardless of station Fred Vinson remained the same fine, friendly person we had known in those earlier years.

The title of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States is an honor which has been bestowed on few Americans.

I am glad it came to our beloved friend.

But I am not unmindful of the fact that had he been so inclined, Fred Vinson could have left public life for far more remunerative pursuits as a private citizen.

Instead, he chose to devote his remaining years as a servant of his country at heavy financial sacrifice.

He was a man dedicated to the public service, but his legacy to us is great. It is that of a great friend whose example of citizenship, service, and, not the least, deep paternal devotion will be a continuing inspiration to all who knew him.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all who desire to do so may extend their remarks on the life and services of Fred Vinson at this point in the RECORD.



The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I could not fail to embrace the opportunity to join with many of my colleagues in raising my voice in brief but very sincere tribute to the life, character, and public service of Hon. Fred M. Vinson.

It was my privilege to enjoy a very close association and warm friendship with him throughout my period of service in Congress. He and I served side by side as members of the Committee on Ways and Means for many years and worked together very closely on all important legislation considered by that committee during that time.

He was always tolerant and considerate and enjoyed the greatest degree of confidence and affection of his colleagues. His keen intellect and penetrating understanding of the many difficult and complicated problems coming before our committee enabled him to make an outstanding contribution to all legislation receiving his attention.

He was a man of splendid educational and mental attainments and possessed the highest attributes of character and was devoted to public service. His great achievement in all three branches of our Federal Government will always stand as a great tribute to him.

I join with other good friends in conveying my deepest sympathy to his dear wife and two fine sons and assure them that his host of friends share with them the great loss they have sustained.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, although he hailed from eastern Kentucky, Judge Vinson lived in the hearts of legions of friends and relatives in the tri-State area.

To the citizens of this locality his genial personality, his effectiveness as a public servant, and his success as a leader of men will long live in the memories of those who knew him as friend and neighbor.

West Virginia joins Kentucky in paying tribute to a great statesman and in extending sympathy to his family.

Mr. CHELF. Mr. Speaker, I was stunned to learn of the untimely and unfortunate passing of my dear friend, Chief Justice Fred Vinson, of Kentucky. The Nation can ill afford to lose a man of his Christian principles, integrity, wisdom, industry, and leadership during these perilous days in which we find ourselves.

He made an outstanding contribution to America in the House of Representatives from Kentucky, as a Federal district judge, a wartime administrator in many difficult assignments, as Secretary of the Treasury, and as Chief Justice of the United States.

In my opinion, Chief Justice Vinson did more to restore the faith and confidence of the American people in the judicial branch of our Government than any other man during my lifetime, especially when he called the Supreme Court, which he so ably headed, into extraordinary session in the Rosenberg case. That very wise and judicial decision and the dispatch with which it was reached

shall stand as a perpetual monument to his everlasting glory.

The Nation has lost a great American and Kentucky has lost a stalwart, faithful son. I extend to his dear wife and all of his family my deep and sincere sympathy. May the good Lord bless them and keep them, may He cause His bright and glorious countenance to shine upon them and give them comfort and peace always.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS].

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, my very good friend, Hon. Fred Vinson, was born and brought up across the Ohio River a short distance from where I live and have lived for many years. He and I were acquainted before either of us came to Congress. We grew up as young lawyers in that section together, and we came to Congress about the same time.

It was my privilege and honor to serve with him on the Ways and Means Committee for many years. I want to give this testimony here for him, as I have given it many other times in many other places. He was the smartest man with Government finance that I ever knew. He was the best-qualified man, all around, on financial matters that were taken up in the Ways and Means Committee that I ever knew. That is borne out by the fact, known to those who have been here a number of years, of the fine friendship that existed between Hon. Robert L. Doughton and Mr. Vinson. Damon and Pythias never surpassed them in their loyalty to each other. Mr. Doughton was the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and as such had a heavy task which Mr. Vinson helped him carry. For his loyalty to Mr. Doughton he won the love and affection of Mr. Doughton which was shown by Mr. Doughton on every occasion.

I have said this about Fred Vinson many times, and I want to say it again here, so that some of these younger Members may know what kind of a man he was. I think, Mr. Speaker, he served in more capacities in the Government than anybody you, Mr. RAYBURN, or I knew, in all the years we have been here. He served on the Ways and Means Committee. He served as Secretary of the Treasury. He served, I believe, as Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. He served as a judge of the United States Court of Appeals here in Washington. He was so versatile in Government matters that the President gave him several very important positions to fill. And finally the President appointed him to be the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The President could have selected no more competent man for this high position.

I made a trip to Europe about 2 weeks after Mr. Vinson's death and I was profoundly impressed when I saw that the American flags flying over the American Embassies—were flying at half mast out of respect for my old friend, Fred Vinson. This was a very fine gesture by President Eisenhower to order immediately after Mr. Vinson's death that the American flag should be flown at half mast for 30 days over all Government

buildings in the United States and all foreign countries.

I am sad but proud to say these few words concerning my distinguished friend, Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. PERKINS].

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I first had the opportunity to meet Fred Vinson in 1931 when I was 19 years of age. It is my privilege now to represent some of the counties he formerly represented in eastern Kentucky.

Fred Vinson was a gentleman who dedicated himself to accomplish whatever he undertook to do. His people loved him. The people he represented loved him.

I have observed that when his former constituents from back home came to Washington, Fred Vinson was never too busy to see them. He loved people. He loved service for his Government. He devoted the last 30 years of his life to public service, repeatedly refusing more lucrative offers in private industry. During all this service to his country, which included more top-policy making positions than any other person in our history, he acquired a reputation for leadership and good judgment that is unsurpassed among our leaders.

His ability to work with people and obtain their wholehearted cooperation and respect made him the logical selection as Chief of the judicial branch of our Government in that trying postwar period when the public was searching for leaders they could trust. His gentle dignity and courageous efforts in this position enhanced the prestige of that illustrious body, the Supreme Court of the United States. His contribution to Kentucky and this great country will be recorded in the pages of history.

I extend, Mr. Speaker, my deepest sympathy to his good wife and his children.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. GOLDEN].

Mr. GOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join my colleagues in paying a very sincere tribute to a great Kentuckian who passed away last summer. Especially I wish to tell my colleagues that I fully concur in what the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK] said. In Kentucky all the people loved Fred Vinson. In the long and honorable history of our State, one of its great contributions to the Nation was when it gave to all the people Fred Vinson.

Mr. Vinson was a friend of my father's long years ago in his early life. When I first had the honor to come to this august body to represent my people of Kentucky he was a friend of mine. I believe that every member of the Kentucky delegation over the last two decades has received from Fred Vinson friendly advice and encouragement in the performance of his official duty.

Fred Vinson was a great man, loved by all of our people. We sincerely extend to his family our sympathy and hope for them the great solace that comes when a good life has ended through death. We wish we could say

something that would console them more in the dark hours that were experienced when Fred Vinson passed on. However, if they will remember the great and lasting contributions that he made not only to his native State of Kentucky but to the Nation as a whole, and that they can look forward to meeting him in a happier world knowing that he lived a good life, and that he accomplished much while here, their grief will be softened and their hopes brightened.

We are glad to have the privilege of adding a word to do honor to a great and good man who has departed from us.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAYBURN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, there are few men who have played such an important part in my life as has Fred Vinson. Coming from Massachusetts, as I did in 1928, Fred Vinson preceded me. He failed of reelection in the 1928 campaign because he fought for the principles in which he believed. He temporarily failed of reelection because of his refusal to compromise in any way the unfortunate situation that existed in the campaign of that year.

Fred Vinson was a man of great capacity and unusual ability, but, above that, he was a man of understanding. He typified to the highest degree humanly possible what a gentleman should be—"one who can disagree without being disagreeable." Fred Vinson and I served on the Ways and Means Committee from 1930 until the time he was appointed to the judiciary. Thereafter he left the judiciary, making a great sacrifice, to become Economic Stabilizer. I believe very few men would have left the important position of circuit court judge with the security of that office to enter into the controversial and insecure position of Economic Stabilizer. But he was asked by the then President of the United States, and he responded as an American willing to make all the sacrifices necessary for the best interests of our country.

In the House of Representatives he wielded tremendous influence. Those of us who served with him knew of his great mind and the power of his logic, of his convincing arguments. As an illustration of his penetrating and logical mind and the effectiveness he had in convincing others, may I refer to a personal incident that happened in my life and while I was a member of the Ways and Means Committee.

In the middle of the 1930's, one of the most important pieces of legislation recommended by the late Franklin D. Roosevelt was what was known as the Bituminous Coal Commission bill. The first bill contained two features, one of which was very controversial, and while I favored the basic proposition I was opposed to the other feature of the bill. My vote probably would have defeated the bill in the Committee on Ways and Means, and Fred Vinson called to see me one day, and as a result of his logic, the manner in which he presented the case that I should not vote against the bill because I was opposed to one part

when I favored the other part which was of greater importance to millions of Americans employed in the coal areas of our country, he convinced me that I should act so this bill could be reported out of committee. That bill came out of the Committee on Ways and Means and passed this House and the other body and became law. So, I refer to that as showing the effectiveness of Fred Vinson in convincing other Members as to what they should do in the interest of our country. As regards that particular bill, it was Fred Vinson's argument to me, coupled with the respect that I had for him, that prompted me to act in committee as I did, which enabled the bill to be reported favorably, when otherwise it probably would have been defeated in the Committee on Ways and Means. That is history that has never been publicly disclosed before; history that millions of people in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, and other States of the Union in which the coal industry is located, would be interested in hearing. It was due to the personality and the ability and the effectiveness of Fred Vinson that the votes were obtained in the Committee on Ways and Means to report out the original bill establishing the Bituminous Coal Commission.

To Mrs. Vinson and her sons I join with my distinguished friend from Texas and all of my other colleagues in extending to them my profound sympathy in their bereavement.

#### ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the remainder of the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect, the House do now adjourn.

The resolution was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 18 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, January 7, 1954, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The following executive communications were submitted subsequent to the adjournment of the 83d Congress, 1st session:

905. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated May 4, 1953, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a review of reports on Blaine Harbor, Wash., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted on June 23, 1943. (H. Doc. No. 240.) August 25, 1953, referred to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed, with two illustrations (pursuant to Public Law 153, 83d Cong.).

906. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated October 22, 1952, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration on a review of reports on Scituate Harbor, Mass., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted on July 20, 1946. (H. Doc. No. 241.) August 25, 1953, referred to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed, with one

illustration (pursuant to Public Law 153, 83d Cong.).

907. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated September 26, 1952, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a preliminary examination and survey of Bullocks Point Cove, R. I., authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved on July 24, 1946. (H. Doc. No. 242.) August 25, 1953, referred to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed, with one illustration (pursuant to Public Law 153, 83d Cong.).

908. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated January 23, 1953, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a cooperative beach erosion control study of the shore of Plum Island, Mass., prepared under the provisions of section 2 of the River and Harbor Act approved on July 3, 1930, as amended and supplemented. (H. Doc. No. 243.) August 25, 1953, referred to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed, with six illustrations (pursuant to Public Law 153, 83d Cong.).

909. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated July 8, 1952, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a preliminary examination and survey of Little River (branch of Niagara River) at Cayuga Island, Niagara Falls, N. Y., authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved on March 2, 1945. (H. Doc. No. 246.) September 22, 1953, referred to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed, with one illustration (pursuant to Public Law 153, 83d Cong.).

910. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated January 2, 1953, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a survey of the Mississippi River between Coon Rapids Dam, Minn., and mouth of the Missouri River for local flood protection at Sny Island Levee Drainage District, Illinois. This interim report is submitted in response to the resolutions of the Committee on Flood Control, House of Representatives, adopted on September 18, 1944, requesting a review of the report on the Mississippi River between Coon Rapids Dam and the mouth of the Ohio River, with a view to determining the advisability of providing flood protection along the Mississippi River above the mouth of the Missouri River. (H. Doc. No. 247.) September 22, 1953, referred to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed, with one illustration (pursuant to Public Law 153, 83d Cong.).

911. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated May 4, 1953, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a cooperative beach-erosion control study of the shoreline of the State of Connecticut, area 7, Housatonic River to Ash Creek, prepared under the provisions of section 2 of the River and Harbor Act approved on July 3, 1930, as amended and supplemented. (H. Doc. No. 248.) October 5, 1953, referred to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed, with 10 illustrations (pursuant to Public Law 153, 83d Cong.).

912. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated June 15, 1953, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a review of reports on Columbia River at the mouth, Oregon and Washington, requested by resolutions of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted on August 6, 1948, and June 7, 1952, and of the Committee on Public Works,



United States Senate, adopted on August 4, 1948. (H. Doc. No. 249.) October 9, 1953, referred to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed, with one illustration (pursuant to Public Law 153, 83d Cong.).

913. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated June 18, 1952, submitting an interim report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a survey of Buffalo Bayou and tributaries, Texas, with reference to flood protection for the city of Houston. This interim report is submitted under the authority of resolutions of the Committee on Flood Control and Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted on July 16, 1945, and April 20, 1948, for a review of report on the Houston ship channel and Buffalo Bayou, Tex. (H. Doc. No. 250.) October 9, 1953, referred to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed, with two illustrations (pursuant to Public Law 153, 83d Cong.).

914. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated June 5, 1952, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a cooperative beach-erosion control study of the Pacific coastline of the State of California, Ventura and Los Angeles Counties, from Point Mugu to San Pedro breakwater, appendix II, prepared under the provisions of section 2 of the River and Harbor Act approved on July 3, 1930, as amended and supplemented. (H. Doc. No. 277.) November 3, 1953, referred to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed, with illustrations (pursuant to Public Law 153, 83d Cong.).

915. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated January 2, 1953, submitting an interim report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a survey of the Mississippi River-Guttenberg, Iowa, to Hamburg Bay, Ill. This interim report is submitted in response to a resolution of the Committee on Commerce, United States Senate, adopted on January 15, 1944, and resolutions of the Committee on Flood Control, House of Representatives, adopted on September 18, 1944, requesting a review of report on the Mississippi River between Coon Rapids Dam and the mouth of the Ohio River, with a view to improvement of the Mississippi River for flood control at East Moline and Campbell's Island and additional flood protection along the Mississippi River above the mouth of the Missouri River. (H. Doc. No. 281.) November 30, 1953, referred to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed, with one illustration (pursuant to Public Law 153, 83d Cong.).

916. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 6, 1951, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a review of reports on Holland Harbor and Black Lake (Lake Macatawa), Mich., with a view to determining if it is advisable to modify the existing project in any way at this time, and particularly with a view to replacing the present rubble mound pier connection by concrete connections at a higher elevation, requested by a resolution by the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted April 13, 1948. (H. Doc. No. 282.) November 30, 1953, referred to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with one illustration (pursuant to Public Law 153, 83d Cong.).

[Submitted January 6, 1954]

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, Executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

917. A letter from the Clerk of the House of Representatives, transmitting a list of re-

ports which it is the duty of any officer or department to make to Congress, pursuant to rule III, clause 2, of the Rules of the House of Representatives (H. Doc. No. 273); to the Committee on House Administration and ordered to be printed.

918. A letter from the Clerk of the House of Representatives, transmitting a report for the period July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1953, pursuant to paragraphs 102, 103, 104, and 111 of the Code of Laws of the United States; to the Committee on House Administration.

919. A letter from the Under Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting reports covering a complete statement of research work being performed under contracts or cooperative agreements under authority of the Research and Marketing Act of 1946, showing the names of the agencies cooperating and the amounts expended thereon, pursuant to title I, section 11, and title II, section 205b, of the Research and Marketing Act of 1946; to the Committee on Agriculture.

920. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of a bill entitled "To authorize the grant or retrocession to a State of concurrent jurisdiction over certain land"; to the Committee on Public Works.

921. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the annual report of the Farm Credit Administration covering its operations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953, pursuant to section 3 of the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended; paragraph 3, section 4, of the Agricultural Marketing Act, as amended; and the Executive order of March 27, 1933, creating the Farm Credit Administration (H. Doc. No. 267); to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

922. A letter from the chairman, Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, transmitting a report dated October 12, 1953, covering refunds and credits of internal-revenue taxes for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1951 and 1952, pursuant to section 3777 of the Internal Revenue Code (H. Doc. No. 286); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

923. A letter from the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, transmitting the 15th quarterly report on the administration of the advance planning program, pursuant to Public Law 352, 81st Congress (H. Doc. No. 287); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed.

924. A letter from the director, national legislative commission, the American Legion, transmitting a report of the proceedings of the 35th Annual National Convention of the American Legion, held in St. Louis, Mo., August 31-September 3, 1953, pursuant to Public Law 249, 77th Congress (H. Doc. No. 284); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

925. A letter from the adjutant general, United Spanish War Veterans, transmitting a report of the proceedings of the 55th National Encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans, held in Cleveland, Ohio, August 28 to September 3, 1953, pursuant to Public Law 249, 77th Congress (H. Doc. No. 283); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

926. A letter from the national adjutant, Disabled American Veterans, transmitting a report of the proceedings of the national gathering, held in Kansas City, Mo., August 16-22, 1953, pursuant to Public Law 249, 77th Congress (H. Doc. No. 285); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

927. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a report showing the names of all persons against whom claims in excess of \$1,000 have been compromised during the fiscal year 1953, the addresses of such persons, the nature of the claims, the amounts of the settlements, and the reasons therefor, prepared as of June 30, 1953, pursuant to section 41 (g) 4 of the

Farmers Home Administration Act of 1946, Public Law 731, 79th Congress; to the Committee on Agriculture.

928. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the report on co-operation of the United States with Mexico in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease for the month of July 1953, pursuant to Public Law 8, 80th Congress; to the Committee on Agriculture.

929. A letter from the Under Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the report on co-operation of the United States with Mexico in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease for the month of August 1953, pursuant to Public Law 8, 80th Congress; to the Committee on Agriculture.

930. A letter from the Under Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the report on co-operation of the United States with Mexico in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease for the month of October 1953, pursuant to Public Law 8, 80th Congress; to the Committee on Agriculture.

931. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the report on co-operation of the United States with Mexico in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease for the month of September 1953, pursuant to Public Law 8, 80th Congress; to the Committee on Agriculture.

932. A letter from the Chairman, Migratory Bird Conservation Commission, transmitting the report of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953, pursuant to section 3 of the act of Congress approved February 18, 1929 (45 Stat. 1222, U. S. C., title 16, sec. 715b); to the Committee on Agriculture.

933. A letter from the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, transmitting a copy of the report to the President with respect to an overexpenditure of an allotment of funds within the Federal Housing Administration, pursuant to the requirements of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

934. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report certifying that an adequate soil survey and land classification has been made of the lands on the Nickwall and Charley Creek units, Montana pumping division, Missouri River Basin project, pursuant to Public Law 172, 83d Congress; to the Committee on Appropriations.

935. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report certifying that an adequate soil survey and land classification has been made of the lands on the Bluff unit, Bighorn Basin division, Missouri River Basin project, Wyoming, pursuant to Public Law 172, 83d Congress; to the Committee on Appropriations.

936. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report certifying that an adequate soil survey and land classification has been made of the lands on the Hanover unit, Bighorn Basin division, Missouri River Basin project, Wyoming, pursuant to Public Law 172, 83d Congress; to the Committee on Appropriations.

937. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report certifying that an adequate soil survey and land classification has been made of the lands on the Sargent unit, Middle Loup division, Missouri River Basin project, Nebraska, pursuant to Public Law 172, 83d Congress; to the Committee on Appropriations.

938. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report certifying that an adequate soil survey and land classification has been made of the lands to be served by the Middle Rio Grande project, New Mexico, pursuant to Public Law 172, 83d Congress; to the Committee on Appropriations.

939. A letter from the Administrative Assistant Secretary, Department of the Interior, transmitting the report on status of appropriation accounts for the period ended

June 30, 1953, for the appropriation account "Construction, operation, and maintenance, Southeastern Power Administration," pursuant to subsection (1) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; to the Committee on Appropriations.

940. A letter from the Administrative Assistant Secretary, Department of the Interior, transmitting the report on status of appropriation accounts for the period ended June 30, 1953, for the appropriation "Management of resources, Fish and Wildlife Service, 1953," pursuant to subsection (1) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; to the Committee on Appropriations.

941. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a report on the postage on mail matter sent and received through the mails under the franking privilege by the Vice President, Members and Members-elect of Congress, the Delegates and Delegates-elect from Alaska and Hawaii, the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, pursuant to Public Law 286, 83d Congress; to the Committee on Appropriations.

942. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report on certain information concerning a violation of subsection (h) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, pursuant to subsection (1) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C., supp. V, 665); to the Committee on Appropriations.

943. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report on certain information concerning a violation of subsection (h) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, pursuant to subsection (1) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C., supp. V, 665); to the Committee on Appropriations.

944. A letter from the Chairman, United States Civil Service Commission, transmitting a report on certain technical violations of section 3679 (h), Revised Statutes, as required by section 3679 (1) (2), Revised Statutes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

945. A letter from the Administrator, Veterans' Administration, transmitting a report of a violation of subsection (h) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes which occurred at the Veterans' Administration central office, Washington, D. C., pursuant to subsection (1) (2) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

946. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting the fourth semiannual report on payment of claims arising from the correction of military or naval records, pursuant to Public Law 220, 82d Congress, approved October 25, 1951; to the Committee on Armed Services.

947. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of legislation entitled "To further amend section 106 of the Army-Navy Nurses Act of 1947 so as to provide for certain adjustments in the dates of rank of nurses and women medical specialists of the Regular Army and Regular Air Force in the permanent grade of captain, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

948. A letter from the Director, Legislative Liaison Department of the Air Force, transmitting a quarterly report of the number of officers assigned or detailed to permanent duty, pursuant to section 201 (c) of the Air Force Organization Act of 1951, Public Law 150, 82d Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

949. A letter from the Director, Legislative Liaison Department of the Air Force, transmitting a report on the United States Air Force flying pay, showing grade and age for all flying officers above the grade of major, pursuant to Public Law 301, 79th Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

950. A letter from the Director, Legislative Liaison Department of the Air Force, transmitting a report pertaining to transportation furnished by the Air Force classified as class A bus operation or transportation for which the passengers pay a fare for the period July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1953, pursuant to Public Law 560, 80th Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

951. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a report on Department of the Army research and development contracts for the period January 1, 1953, to June 30, 1953, pursuant to section 4 of Public Law 557, 82d Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

952. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of legislation entitled "To repeal section 1174 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, relating to the cooperation of medical officers with line officers in superintending cooking by enlisted men"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

953. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a report on providing transportation for certain Government and other personnel, and for other purposes, for the period July 1, 1952, through June 30, 1953, pursuant to section 2 of Public Law 560, 80th Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

954. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a bill entitled "To amend the part of the act entitled, 'An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, and for other purposes,' approved June 4, 1920, as amended, relating to the conservation, care, custody, protection, and operation of the naval petroleum and oil-shale reserves"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

955. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting the second semiannual report of contracts, in excess of \$50,000, for research, development, and experimental purposes awarded by the Department of the Navy, for the period January 1 through June 30, 1953, pursuant to section 4 of Public Law 557, 82d Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

956. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a report with respect to furnishing transportation for certain Government and other personnel, pursuant to Public Law 560, 80th Congress, for the fiscal year 1953; to the Committee on Armed Services.

957. A letter from the Acting Commandant, United States Coast Guard, transmitting a report of contracts negotiated for experimental, developmental, or research work executed during the period January 1, 1953, to June 30, 1953, pursuant to section 2 (c) (1) of Public Law 413, 80th Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

958. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Civil Defense Administration, transmitting the ninth quarterly report of contributions for the quarter ending September 30, 1953, pursuant to subsection 201 (1) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950; to the Committee on Armed Services.

959. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Civil Defense Administration, transmitting the 11th quarterly report of property acquisitions for the quarter ending September 30, 1953, pursuant to subsection 201 (h) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950; to the Committee on Armed Services.

960. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Civil Defense Administration, transmitting the quarterly report of property acquisitions for the quarter ending June 30, 1953, pursuant to subsection 201 (h) of the Federal Civil Defense Act, 1950; to the Committee on Armed Services.

961. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Civil Defense Administration, transmitting the quarterly report of contributions for the quarter ending June 30, 1953, pursuant to subsection 201 (1) of the Federal

Civil Defense Act of 1950; to the Committee on Armed Services.

962. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a report detailing the activities with respect to stockpiling, pursuant to section 4 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of 1946; to the Committee on Armed Services.

963. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the 24th quarterly report covering export control, pursuant to the Export Control Act of 1949; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

964. A letter from the Comptroller of the Currency, transmitting the 90th Annual Report of the Comptroller of the Currency for the Year 1952, pursuant to section 333 of the United States Revised Statutes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

965. A letter from the Director, Office of Defense Mobilization, transmitting the quarterly report on borrowing authority for the quarter ending June 30, 1953, pursuant to section 304 (b) of the Defense Production Act, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

966. A letter from the Managing Director, Export-Import Bank of Washington, transmitting the 16th semiannual report of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, covering the period from January to June 1953, pursuant to section 9 of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

967. A letter from the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, transmitting the Sixth Annual Report of the Housing and Home Finance Agency for the Calendar Year 1952, pursuant to section 301 (b) of the Housing Act of 1948; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

968. A letter from the Administrator, Small Business Administration, transmitting the seventh quarterly report of the Small Defense Plants Administration for the period ending July 31, 1953, pursuant to section 714 (g) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

969. A letter from the president, Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of a bill entitled "To amend the act entitled 'An act to regulate the practice of the healing art to protect the public health in the District of Columbia'"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

970. A letter from the president, Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of a bill entitled "To regulate the sale of shell eggs in the District of Columbia"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

971. A letter from the president, Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of a bill entitled "To amend the act entitled 'An act to provide for compulsory school attendance, for the taking of a school census in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes,' approved February 4, 1925"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

972. A letter from the president, Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of a bill entitled "To amend the act entitled 'An act to provide an immediate revision and equalization of real-estate values in the District of Columbia; also to provide an assessment of real estate in said District in the year 1896 and every third year thereafter, and for other purposes,' approved August 14, 1894, as amended"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

973. A letter from the president, Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of a bill entitled "To authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to sell certain property owned by the District of Columbia located in Montgomery County, Md., and for other purposes";



to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

974. A letter from the president, Commission on Licensure, Healing Arts Practice Act of the District of Columbia, transmitting an annual report showing the activities of the Commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, pursuant to section 47 of "An act to regulate the practice of the healing art to protect the public health in the District of Columbia," approved February 27, 1949; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

975. A letter from the Acting Director of Foreign Operations, Foreign Operations Administration, transmitting a report of survey of the refugee situation in the Near East, pursuant to section 706, title V (g) of the Mutual Security Act of 1951, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

976. A letter from the Director of Foreign Operations, Mutual Security, transmitting the third semiannual report on operations under the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951, from January 1 to June 30, 1953, pursuant to Public Law 213, 82d Congress; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

977. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting the 10th semiannual report of the international information and educational exchange program, from July 1 to December 31, 1952, pursuant to section 1008 of Public Law 402, 80th Congress; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

978. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting the sixth semiannual report of the International Claims Commission of the United States, from January 1, 1953, to June 30, 1953, pursuant to section 3 (c) of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, Public Law 455, 81st Congress, approved March 10, 1950; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

979. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State, transmitting a message from the Chamber of Deputies of the Republic of Haiti addressed to the House of Representatives of the United States expressing deep gratitude for the cordial sentiments manifested by the House of Representatives on May 19, 1953, on the occasion of the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the creation of the Haitian flag; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

980. A letter from the Chairman, United States Advisory Commission on Information, transmitting the eighth semiannual report of the United States Advisory Commission on Information, dated August 1953, pursuant to section 603, Public Law 402, 80th Congress; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

981. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the report of the Department of the Interior on the Clikapudi unit, Sacramento River division, Central Valley project, California, prepared under authority of the Federal reclamation laws; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

982. A letter from the Chairman, Civil Aeronautics Board, transmitting a draft of a bill entitled "To amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, so as to authorize the imposition of civil penalties in certain cases"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

983. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of a bill entitled "To amend the definition of 'airman' in the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

984. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the annual financial report for the fiscal year 1953 on the commissary activities of the Civil Aeronautics Administration in Alaska and other points outside the continental United States, pursuant to Public Law 390, 81st Congress; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

985. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting

a report on backlog of pending applications and hearing cases in the Federal Communications Commission as of June 30, 1953, pursuant to section 5 (e) of the Communications Act, as amended July 16, 1952, by Public Law 554; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

986. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting a report on backlog of pending applications and hearing cases in the Federal Communications Commission as of July 31, 1953, pursuant to section 5 (e) of the Communications Act, as amended July 16, 1952, by Public Law 554; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

987. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting a report on backlog of pending applications and hearing cases in the Federal Communications Commission as of September 30, 1953, pursuant to section 5 (e) of the Communications Act, as amended July 16, 1952, by Public Law 554; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

988. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting a report on backlog of pending applications and hearing cases in the Federal Communications Commission as of October 31, 1953, pursuant to section 5 (e) of the Communications Act as amended July 16, 1952, by Public Law 554; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

989. A letter from the Acting Secretary, Federal Power Commission, transmitting copies of publications entitled "Typical Electric Bills, 1953" and "Statistics of Electric Utilities in the United States, 1952"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

990. A letter from the Chairman, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting the annual report of the Railroad Retirement Board for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1952, pursuant to section 10 (b) (4) of the Railroad Retirement Act, approved June 24, 1937, and of section 12 (1) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, approved June 25, 1938; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

991. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the audit of the Bureau of Mines and the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration, agencies in the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1952, pursuant to the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (31 U. S. C. 53), and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (31 U. S. C. 67); to the Committee on Government Operations.

992. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the audit of the government of the Virgin Islands of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1952, pursuant to authority contained in the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (31 U. S. C. 53), and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (31 U. S. C. 67); to the Committee on Government Operations.

993. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the audit of the Bureau of Narcotics, an agency in the Treasury Department, for the period March 1, 1951, through June 30, 1952, pursuant to the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (31 U. S. C. 53), and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (31 U. S. C. 67); to the Committee on Government Operations.

994. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the audit of the Southeastern Power Administration, an agency in the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953, pursuant to the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (31 U. S. C. 53), and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (31 U. S. C. 67); to the Committee on Government Operations.

995. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a report of contracts negotiated for research and development purposes for the period January 1 through June 30, 1953, pursuant to section 302 (c) (10) of Public Law 152, 81st Congress, as amended; to the Committee on Government Operations.

996. A letter from the Acting Chief Commissioner, Indian Claims Commission, transmitting a report showing that proceedings have been concluded with respect to certain Indian claims, pursuant to section 21 of the Indian Claims Commission Act of August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1055; 25 U. S. C. 70); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

997. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copies of certain bills passed by the Legislative Assembly of the Virgin Islands and the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John, pursuant to section 16 of the Organic Act of the Virgin Islands of the United States approved June 22, 1936; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

998. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the annual credit report of revolving fund transactions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, pursuant to section 10 of the Indian Reorganization Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984, 986; 25 U. S. C. 470); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

999. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copies of laws enacted by the Second Guam Legislature (first regular session), pursuant to section 19 of Public Law 630, 81st Congress, the Organic Act of Guam; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1000. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copies of laws enacted by the Second Guam Legislature (first regular session), pursuant to section 19 of Public Law 630, 81st Congress, the Organic Act of Guam; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1001. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copies of laws enacted by the First Guam Legislature (first regular session) and the First Guam Legislature (second regular session), pursuant to section 19 of Public Law 630, 81st Congress, the Organic Act of Guam; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1002. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copies of laws enacted by the First Guam Legislature (second regular session) and the Second Guam Legislature (first regular session), pursuant to section 19 of Public Law 630, 81st Congress, the Organic Act of Guam; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1003. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copies of laws enacted by the First Guam Legislature (first regular session), First Guam Legislature (second regular session), First Guam Legislature (second special session), Second Guam Legislature (first special session) and the Second Guam Legislature (first regular session), pursuant to section 19 of Public Law 630, 81st Congress, the Organic Act of Guam; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1004. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copies of certain bills and resolutions passed by the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John, V. I., pursuant to section 16 of the Organic Act of the Virgin Islands of the United States approved June 22, 1936; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1005. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of legislation passed by the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John, V. I., pursuant to section 16 of the Organic Act of the Virgin Islands of the United States approved

June 22, 1936; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1006. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of legislation passed by the Municipal Council of St. Croix, Virgin Islands, pursuant to section 16 of the Organic Act of the Virgin Islands of the United States approved June 22, 1936; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1007. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copies of certain bills and resolutions passed by the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John, the Municipal Council of St. Croix and the Legislative Assembly of the Virgin Islands, pursuant to section 16 of the Organic Act of the Virgin Islands of the United States approved June 22, 1936; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1008. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copies of certain bills passed by the Municipal Council of St. Croix, V. I., pursuant to section 16 of the Organic Act of the Virgin Islands of the United States approved June 22, 1936; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1009. A letter from the Chairman, United States Atomic Energy Commission, transmitting the annual report of the Atomic Energy Commission of claims paid under the Federal Tort Claims Act, pursuant to section 2673 of title 28 of the United States Code, for the period July 1, 1952, through June 30, 1953; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1010. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a report of all claims paid by the Department of Commerce during fiscal year 1953, pursuant to section 404 of the Federal Tort Claims Act, Public Law 601, 79th Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1011. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Civil Defense Administration, transmitting the annual report of claims paid by the Federal Civil Defense Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, pursuant to section 2673 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of 1946, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1012. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report on the payment of claims for damage occasioned by vessels in the Coast Guard service, which have been settled by the Treasury, pursuant to section 646 (b) of title 14, United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1013. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report listing the tort claims approved for payment for the fiscal year 1953, pursuant to title 28, United States Code, section 2673; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1014. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report on the payment of \$4,143.75 to Grace Line, Inc., 2 Pine Street, San Francisco, Calif., in full settlement of claim for damage to the motor ship *Coastal Nomad*, pursuant to 14 United States Code 646 (b); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1015. A letter from the Director, Central Intelligence Agency, transmitting a report of claims paid by the Central Intelligence Agency for the fiscal year 1953, pursuant to section 404 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of 1946 (Public Law 601, 79th Cong.); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1016. A letter from the Secretary-Treasurer, the Military Chaplains Association of the United States of America, transmitting the annual report of the proceedings, including financial report, of the Military Chaplains Association of the United States of America, pursuant to section 7 of Public Law 792, 81st Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1017. A letter from the Secretary of the Department of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of legislation entitled "To further

amend the Military Personnel Claims Act of 1945"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1018. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of legislation entitled "To amend further the act of January 2, 1952, an act to provide for the prompt settlement of claims for damage occasioned by the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps Forces in Foreign Countries," relative to the jurisdictional amount that may be considered, ascertained, adjusted, determined, and paid by claims commission; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1019. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air, Department of the Navy, transmitting a report of the payment of claims for damage occasioned by naval vessels, which have been settled by the Navy Department, pursuant to section 8 of the act of July 1944 (58 Stat. 726; 46 U. S. C. 797); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1020. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air, Department of the Navy, transmitting a report showing the settlement of claims for damage caused to Navy Department property, which have been settled by the Navy Department, pursuant to section 2 of the act of December 5, 1945 (34 U. S. C. 600a); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1021. A letter from the Director, Legislative Liaison, Department of the Air Force, transmitting a report of amounts paid and received by the Department of the Air Force, pursuant to the Maritime Claims Act of October 20, 1951 (65 Stat. 572; 10 U. S. C. 1861-1866); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1022. A letter from the Director, Legislative Liaison, Department of the Air Force, transmitting the summary report of claims paid under the Military Personnel Claims Act of 1945, for the fiscal year 1953, pursuant to the Military Personnel Claims Act of 1945, as amended (ch. 135, sec. 1, 59 Stat. 225; 31 U. S. C. 222c; 61 Stat. 501, 66 Stat. 321, Public Law 439, 82d Cong., 2d sess., July 3, 1952); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1023. A letter from the Director, Legislative Liaison, Department of the Air Force, transmitting a report of claims paid for the fiscal year 1953, pursuant to the Federal Tort Claims Act, as amended and codified (28 U. S. C. 2671-2680) as required by section 2673; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1024. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a report on tort claims paid by the General Services Administration during the fiscal year 1953, pursuant to title 28, section 2673, of the United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1025. A letter from the Administrator, Veterans' Administration, transmitting a report of the tort claims paid by the Veterans' Administration during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, pursuant to section 404 of the Federal Tort Claims Act, title IV, Public Law 601, 79th Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1026. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in the cases of a list of aliens who have been found admissible into the United States, pursuant to section 212 (a) (28) (I) (ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1027. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, transmitting a copy of an order entered in the case of a certain named alien who has been found admissible into the United States, pursuant to section 212 (a) (28) (I) (ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1028. A letter from the Acting Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in the cases of a list of aliens who have been found admissible into the United States,

pursuant to section 212 (a) (28) (I) (ii); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1029. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in the cases of a list of aliens who have been found admissible into the United States, pursuant to section 212 (a) (28) (I) (ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1030. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, transmitting a letter relative to the case of Claude Calvert Sue, A-3333824, and requesting that it be withdrawn from those before the Congress and returned to the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1031. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, transmitting a letter relative to the case of Lam Tim, A-9770888, and requesting that it be withdrawn from those before the Congress and returned to the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1032. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, transmitting a list of names of aliens involving suspension of deportation, and requesting that they be withdrawn from those before the Congress and returned to the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1033. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, transmitting a letter relative to a list of names involving suspension of deportation, and requesting that they be withdrawn from those before the Congress and returned to the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1034. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in cases where the authority contained in section 212 (d) (3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act was exercised in behalf of such aliens, pursuant to section 212 (d) (6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1035. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in cases where the authority contained in section 212 (d) (3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act was exercised in behalf of such aliens, pursuant to section 212 (d) (6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1036. A letter from the Acting Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in cases where the authority contained in section 212 (d) (3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act was exercised in behalf of such aliens, pursuant to section 212 (d) (6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1037. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in cases where the authority contained in section 212 (d) (3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act was exercised in behalf of such aliens, pursuant to section 212 (d) (6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1038. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in cases where the authority contained in section 212 (d) (3)



of the Immigration and Nationality Act was exercised in behalf of such aliens, pursuant to section 212 (d) (6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1039. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders granting the applications for permanent residence filed by the subjects, pursuant to section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1040. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the 25th report of action taken by the United States Maritime Administration, pursuant to section 217 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended (Public Law 498, 77th Cong.); to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

1041. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the quarterly report on the activities and transactions of the Maritime Administration for the period ending June 30, 1953, pursuant to section 13 of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

1042. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a report of the activities providing war-risk insurance and certain marine and liability insurance for the American public, for the quarter ended September 30, 1953, pursuant to Public Law 763, 81st Congress; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

1043. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the quarterly report on the activities and transactions of the Maritime Administration for the period ending September 30, 1953, pursuant to section 13 of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

1044. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report on the Federal aid in fish restoration program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, pursuant to section 11 of the act of Congress approved August 9, 1950 (64 Stat. 430, 16 U. S. C. 777); to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

1045. A letter from the Chairman, United States Civil Service Commission, transmitting the annual report on additional step increases as rewards for superior accomplishment for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953, pursuant to section 702 (c) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

1046. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated August 18, 1953, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers on a preliminary examination of Little Magothy River, Md., authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved June 30, 1948; to the Committee on Public Works.

1047. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated June 26, 1953, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers on a preliminary examination and survey of Neuse and Trent Rivers, N. C., authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved July 24, 1946; to the Committee on Public Works.

1048. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated June 23, 1953, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers on a review of reports on Olympia Harbor, Wash., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted on October 5, 1943, and also authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved on July 24, 1946; to the Committee on Public Works.

1049. A letter from the Executive Officer, National Capital Planning Commission, transmitting the land-acquisitions report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, covering acquisitions for parks, parkways, and playgrounds, cost of each tract, and method of acquisition, pursuant to Public Law 284, 71st Congress (44 Stat. 482), approved May 29, 1930, amended; to the Committee on Public Works.

1050. A letter from the Chairman, United States Civil Service Commission, transmitting the 32d Annual Report of the Board of Actuaries of the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1952, pursuant to section 16 of the Civil Service Retirement Act; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

1051. A letter from the director, national legislative commission, the American Legion, transmitting the financial statement of the American Legion for the period ending October 31, 1953, pursuant to Public Law 47, 66th Congress; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

1052. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the annual report of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, prepared by the Commissioner of Narcotics, for the calendar year ended December 31, 1952, pursuant to section 1 of the act of June 14, 1930; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1053. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of a bill entitled "To amend sections 2885 (b) and 2886 (a), as amended, of the Internal Revenue Code"; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1054. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of legislation entitled "To amend the act of June 19, 1948 (62 Stat. 489), relating to the retention in the service of disabled commissioned officers and warrant officers of the Army and Air Force"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1055. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of the special helium-production fund for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953, pursuant to section 3 (c) of the Amending Helium Act approved September 1, 1937 (50 Stat. 885; U. S. C., sec. 164); to the Committee on Armed Services.

1056. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting the semiannual report of the Secretary of Defense, together with the reports of the Secretaries of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force for the period January 1 to June 30, 1953, pursuant to section 202 (d) of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1057. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a notice of proposal by the Department of the Navy to transfer the ex-German submarine U-505 to the Museum of Science and Industry, Chicago, Ill., pursuant to section 6 of the act of August 7, 1946; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1058. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an itemized report covering transactions during the fiscal year 1953, for account of the Pershing Hall Memorial Fund, pursuant to the act of June 28, 1935 (49 Stat. 426, sec. 3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

1059. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, transmitting a list of cases of aliens involving suspension of deportation, and requesting that they be withdrawn from those before the Congress and returned to the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1060. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Power Commission, transmitting two publications entitled "Steam-Electric Plant Construction Cost and Annual Production Expenses, 1952 Supplement," "Typical Residential Electric Bills, January 1, 1953"; to

the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1061. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Power Commission, transmitting a report on licensed hydroelectric projects and on personnel of the Federal Power Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953, pursuant to section 4 (d) of the Federal Power Act of 1935; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1062. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the 19th annual report of the Federal Communications Commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and additional material specified in section 4 (k) of the Communications Act as amended July 16, 1952 (Public Law 554); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1063. A letter from the secretary, the American National Theater and Academy, transmitting the transcript of the National Theater Assembly held January 1 to 3, 1953, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and miscellaneous data, etc.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1064. A letter from the Acting Secretary, Department of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of legislation entitled "To provide for compensation of certain employees on days when departments, agencies, or establishments of the Government are closed by administrative procedure"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

1065. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "To approve repayment contracts negotiated with the Hermiston and West Extension Irrigation Districts, Oregon, and to authorize their execution and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1066. A letter from the Acting Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of a bill entitled "To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended"; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1067. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a list by rank and age groups, the number of such officers above the rank of major in the Army or lieutenant commander in the Navy with the average monthly flight pay authorized by law to be paid to such officers during the 6-month period preceding the date of the report, pursuant to Public Law 301, approved February 18, 1946; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1068. A letter from the Adjutant General, Veterans of Foreign Wars, transmitting a report of the proceedings of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1953, including a full and complete report of receipts and disbursements; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1069. A letter from the Administrator, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, transmitting the annual report of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953, pursuant to Public Law 548, 80th Congress; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1070. A letter from the Chairman, War Claims Commission, transmitting the eighth semiannual report for the period ending September 13, 1953, pursuant to section 9 of the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1071. A letter from the Chairman, Board of Directors, Tennessee Valley Authority, transmitting the 20th annual report for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1952, and ending June 30, 1953; to the Committee on Public Works.

1072. A letter from the Chairman, District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency, transmitting a report of progress and expenditures for the fiscal year 1953 and plans for the coming year, pursuant to section 15 of Public Law 592, 79th Congress; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1073. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the audit of Gorgas Memorial Institute of Tropical and Preventive Medicine, Inc., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953, pursuant to the act of May 7, 1928, as amended July 1, 1948 (22 U. S. C. 278a); to the Committee on Government Operations.

1074. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a joint report by the Bureau of the Budget and the General Services Administration dealing with a cooperative undertaking to obtain prompt disposal of real properties, except those in the public domain, which are surplus to the needs of the Federal Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1075. A letter from the clerk, United States Court of Claims, transmitting a statement of all judgments rendered by the United States Court of Claims for the year ended October 2, 1953, pursuant to section 791 (d), title 28, United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1076. A letter from the Shipwright Navy Club of the United States of America, transmitting the annual report of receipts and expenditures for the official year ending April 30, 1953, pursuant to the law governing these reports; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1077. A letter from the national commandant, Marine Corps League, transmitting a report of proceedings and activities, including complete statement of receipts and expenditures during the preceding calendar year, pursuant to section IV of the act of Congress which incorporated the Marine Corps League, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1078. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense, transmitting the semiannual report on the stockpiling program pursuant to section 4 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act, Public Law 520, 79th Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1079. A letter from the Director, Legislative Liaison, Department of the Air Force, transmitting the Air Force's semiannual report entitled "Research and Development Procurement Action Report," for the period January 1 to June 30, 1953, pursuant to Public Law 557, 82d Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1080. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the report on cooperation of the United States with Mexico in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease for the month of November 1953, pursuant to Public Law 8, 80th Congress; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1081. A letter from the Director of Foreign Operations, transmitting the third semiannual report on operations under the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951, for the period January through June 1953; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1082. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting information relative to a proposed award of a concession permit to Mount Whitney Pack Trails which will, when approved by the regional director, region 4, National Park Service, authorize the permittee to provide saddle horse and pack trip service at Furnace Creek Ranch in Death Valley National Monument, Calif., for a period of 1 year from January 1, 1954; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1083. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting information relative to a proposed award of a concession permit to William W. and Barbara W. Myers which will when approved by the regional director, region 4, National Park Service, authorize them to provide accommodations, facilities, and services for the public at Wildrose Station in Death Valley

National Monument, Calif., etc.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1084. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting information relative to a proposed extension of contract No. I-1p-3348 which will, when executed by the Director of the National Park Service, extend for 1 year from January 1, 1954, the authorization under which Martin Killian provides accommodations, facilities, and services for the public in Mount Rainier National Park, Wash.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1085. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting information relative to a proposed award of a concession permit to Edward B. Rushford and George I. Gravert which will, when approved by the regional director, region 1, National Park Service, authorize Messrs. Rushford and Gravert to operate the Rum Shop at Salem Maritime National Historic Site, Mass., for a period of 5 years from January 1, 1954, etc.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1086. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting information relative to the Naches Co., Inc., which, when approved by the regional director, region 4, National Park Service, will renew for the period October 1, 1953, through June 30, 1954, concession permit No. 14-10-426-43; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1087. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting information relative to a proposed award of a concession permit to Mr. Albert Weiss, doing business as Friant Garage, which will, when approved by the regional director, region 4, National Park Service, authorize Mr. Weiss to provide towing service and emergency automotive repairs and services in Millerton Lake National Recreation Area, Calif., for a period of 1 year from January 1, 1954; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1088. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting information relative to a proposed award of a concession permit to Mr. George W. Hurt which will, when approved by the regional director, region 2, National Park Service, authorize Mr. Hurt to operate ski tows and a lunch stand and to rent ski equipment in Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo., etc.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1089. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting information relative to a proposed award of a concession permit to Mrs. Marilyn J. Wright which will, when approved by the regional director, region 4, National Park Service, authorize Mrs. Wright to provide a limited lunch service at Crater Lake National Park, Oreg., for the period September 16, 1953, to June 14, 1954; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1090. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting information relative to Mr. Joseph E. Niemeyer which, when approved by the regional director, region 4, National Park Service, will renew for the period December 1, 1953, through April 30, 1954, concession permit No. 14-10-447-56, under which Mr. Niemeyer is authorized to operate a ski-rental business in Olympic National Park, Wash.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1091. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting information relative to a proposed extension of contract No. I-1p-1101 which will, when executed by the Director of the National Park Service, extend for 1 year from January 1, 1954, the authorization under which Glacier Park Co. operates at Glacier National Park, Mont.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1092. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting information relative to Mr. Donald P. Christianson which, when approved by the regional director,

region 4, National Park Service, will renew for the period December 1, 1953, through June 30, 1954, concession permit No. 14-10-426-42, at Narada Falls-Paradise area, Mount Rainier National Park, Wash.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1093. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting information relative to a proposed extension of contract No. I-1p-6780 which will, when executed by the Director of the National Park Service, extend for 2 years from January 1, 1954, the authorization under which Oregon Caves Resort operates at Oregon Caves National Monument, Oreg.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1094. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting information relative to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Roening which will, when approved by the regional director, region 4, National Park Service, renew for 1 year from January 1, 1954, concession permit No. 14-10-447-89 under which it operates at Olympic National Park, Wash.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1095. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting information relative to a proposed award of a concession permit to John C. Turner and Louise M. Turner, his wife, which will, when approved by the regional director, region 2, National Park Service, authorize Mr. and Mrs. Turner to operate the Triangle X Guest Ranch in Grand Teton National Park, Wyo.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1096. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting information relative to Mr. Anton Ashenbrenner which, when approved by the regional director, region 4, National Park Service, renew for the period January 1, 1954, through December 31, 1954, concession permit No. 14-10-447-84, under which Mr. Ashenbrenner operates at Olympic National Park, Wash.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1097. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting information relative to a proposed award of a concession permit to Mr. Clifton D. Rock which will, when approved by the regional director, region 4, National Park Service, authorize Mr. Rock to sell souvenirs and related items at Cabrillo National Monument, Calif., for a period of 1 year from January 1, 1954; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1098. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting information relative to Mr. Muri Emery which will, when approved by the regional director, region 3, National Park Service, renew for the period January 1, 1954, through June 30, 1954, concession permit No. 14-10-304-7 under which Mr. Emery operates at Searchlight Ferry located in Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Nev.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1099. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting information relative to a proposed extension of contract No. I-1p-1114 which will, when executed by the Director of the National Park Service, extend for 1 year from January 1, 1954, under which Fred Harvey operates at south rim of Grand Canyon National Park, Ariz.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1100. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting information relative to nine proposed awards of concession permits which will, when approved by the regional director, region 1, National Park Service, authorize charter boat services and bait sales to be provided in Everglades National Park, Fla., for a period of 2 years from January 1, 1954; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1101. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting information relative to a proposed award of a con-



cession permit to Mr. J. R. Dickson which will, when approved by the regional director, region 4, National Park Service, authorize him to operate a gasoline service station at Big Stump in Kings Canyon National Park, Calif., for a period of 1 year from January 1, 1954; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1102. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting relative to negotiations with the Crow Tribe to the end that a fair and just settlement be concluded between the United States and the Crow Tribe for the use of tribal property in connection with the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Hardin Unit of the Missouri Basin project; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1103. A letter from the Under Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of legislation entitled "To validate conveyance of a 40-acre tract in Okaloosa County, Fla."; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1104. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report covering claims paid during the 6-month period ending June 30, 1953, on account of the correction of military records of Coast Guard personnel, pursuant to section 207 (e) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1105. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a combined statement of receipts, expenditures, and balances of the United States Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953, pursuant to section 15 of the act of July 31, 1894 (5 U. S. C. 264); to the Committee on Government Operations.

1106. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of legislation entitled "To authorize the collection of indebtedness of military and civilian personnel resulting from erroneous payments, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

1107. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting the report of operations of the Postal Savings System for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953, pursuant to section 1 of the act approved June 25, 1910 (H. Doc. No. 259); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and ordered to be printed.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H. R. 6186. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to grant a preference right to users of withdrawn public lands for grazing purposes when the lands are restored from the withdrawal; without amendment (Rept. No. 1096). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CURTIS of Nebraska:  
H. R. 6863. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase old-age insurance benefits and to extend coverage under the old-age and survivors insurance program, to amend the Internal Revenue Code with respect to income subject to social-security taxes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROWN of Georgia:  
H. R. 6864. A bill to amend certain procurement statutes to limit authority for the purchase of supplies and services without advertising during periods of national emergency; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KING of California:  
H. R. 6865. A bill to extend the limitation on prosecution for false statements by Federal employees concerning membership in subversive organizations; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ADDONIZIO:  
H. R. 6866. A bill to provide that World War II prisoners of war shall be paid the sums which they would have received as increases in pay and allowances if promotions which they received on their return had been made for pay purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. AYRES:  
H. R. 6867. A bill to amend the Veterans Regulations to provide that arthritis developing a 10-percent-or-more degree of disability within 3 years after separation from active service shall be presumed to be service-connected; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BARTLETT:  
H. R. 6868. A bill to provide for the abolition of the 80-rod reserved spaces between claims on shore waters in Alaska; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 6869. A bill to provide transportation on Canadian vessels between Skagway, Alaska, and other points in Alaska, between Haines, Alaska, and other points in Alaska, and between Hyder, Alaska, and other points in Alaska or the continental United States, either directly or via a foreign port, or for any part of the transportation; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BOGGS:  
H. R. 6870. A bill to amend the act of February 13, 1900 (31 Stat. 28), by approving existing railway installations and authorizing further railway installations on the battery in front of the Public Health Service Hospital property in New Orleans, La.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BOYKIN:  
H. R. 6871. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code so as to exempt certain automobile seat covers from the manufacturers' excise tax on automobile accessories; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana:  
H. R. 6872. A bill to provide a mandatory minimum sentence for draft evasion; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 6873. A bill to provide for stockpiling 5 million bales of cotton; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 6874. A bill to amend section 402 (d) of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, to eliminate discrimination against certain personnel of the uniformed services incapacitated prior to physical examination for promotion, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BROWN of Georgia:  
H. R. 6875. A bill to provide that the Clark Hill Reservoir, on the Savannah River, S. C., and Ga., shall be known as the Hamilton-Moody Reservoir; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BROYHILL:  
H. R. 6876. A bill to authorize and direct the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to construct a bridge over the Potomac River and Theodore Roosevelt Island in the vicinity of E Street, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CLARDY:  
H. R. 6877. A bill to make it a crime to belong to the Communist Party or to any other subversive organization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:  
H. R. 6878. A bill to amend the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act in order to relieve innocent purchasers of fungible goods converted by warehousemen from claims of the Commodity Credit Corporation; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CURTIS of Nebraska:  
H. R. 6879. A bill to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in connection with the founding of a national memorial to Gen. John J. Pershing; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. DAVIS of Georgia:  
H. R. 6880. A bill to continue the rates of tax which were in effect under sections 480, 1400, and 1410 of the Internal Revenue Code prior to January 1, 1954; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DAWSON of Utah:  
H. R. 6881. A bill to provide that title to certain school lands shall vest in the States under act of January 25, 1927, notwithstanding any Federal leases which may be outstanding on such lands at the time they are surveyed; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DEMPSEY:  
H. R. 6882. A bill to amend the act of September 27, 1950, relating to construction of the Vermelo reclamation project; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DEWART:  
H. R. 6883. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to exempt certain classes of wheat from controls under that act; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FARRINGTON:  
H. R. 6884. A bill relating to withholding for State employee retirement system purposes, on the compensation of field civilian personnel of the National Guard; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 6885. A bill to amend section 1 of Joint Resolution 12 enacted by the 25th Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, in the regular session of 1949 and approved by the 81st Congress of the United States of America at the 2d session (Public Law 746, ch. 833); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 6886. A bill to ratify and confirm Act 280 of the Session Laws of Hawaii 1953 and to authorize the issuance of certain public improvement bonds by the Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 6887. A bill to ratify and confirm Act 254 of the Session Laws of Hawaii 1953 and to authorize the issuance of certain public improvement bonds by the Territory of Hawaii and the city and county of Honolulu; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 6888. A bill to amend section 207 (a) of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 6889. A bill to appropriate moneys for the removal of certain abandoned military installations; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H. R. 6890. A bill to approve Act No. 27 of the Session Laws of 1951 of the Territory of Hawaii, entitled "An act to amend Act 24 of the Session Laws of Hawaii 1927, as ratified by the act of Congress of March 2, 1928, so as to extend the electric light and power franchise granted by said act to cover the entire districts of Waimea and Koloa on the Island of Kauai, T. H."; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 6891. A bill to provide for the review and determination of claims for the return of lands, in the Territory of Hawaii, conveyed to the Government during World War II by organizations composed of persons of Japanese ancestry; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. FORRESTER:

H. R. 6892. A bill to amend certain provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relating to cotton marketing quotas; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HARRISON of Wyoming:

H. R. 6893. A bill to restore to the Shoshone Irrigation District the share of the net revenues from the Shoshone powerplant to which it is entitled under its contract with the United States; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 6894. A bill for granting the consent of Congress to the negotiation by the States of Colorado, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming to enter into and negotiate a compact with each other and with the United States of America for the conservation and development of land and water resources in the Missouri Basin; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HINSHAW:

H. R. 6895. A bill to establish the Civil Aeronautics Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 6896. A bill to extend the period for filing claims for compensation by World War II prisoners of war to August 1, 1954; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HOSMER:

H. R. 6897. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to increase the penalties for kidnapping and to create an immediate presumption of interstate transportation of a kidnap victim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JAVITS:

H. R. 6898. A bill to establish an Office of Government Investigation within the General Accounting Office; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. KEATING:

H. R. 6899. A bill to permit the compelling of testimony under certain conditions and to grant immunity from prosecution in connection therewith; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARNAHAN:

H. R. 6900. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Foreign Affairs Advisory Board; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KILBURN:

H. R. 6901. A bill to authorize the establishment of a harbor of refuge for light-draft vessels at Port Ontario, N. Y.; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 6902. A bill to authorize certain modifications in the existing project for Oswego Harbor, N. Y.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. LANHAM:

H. R. 6903. A bill to provide that the Federal Government shall not give preference to certain firms in the awarding of contracts or the making of purchases; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. McCORMACK:

H. R. 6904. A bill to authorize the President to issue posthumously in the name of George Washington a commission as General of the Army, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MAHON:

H. R. 6905. A bill authorizing additional loans for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1954, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MASON:

H. R. 6906. A bill to provide that the tax on admissions shall not apply to moving-picture admissions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 6907. A bill to provide revenue from an excise tax uniformly applied to end products of manufacture; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. METCALF:

H. R. 6908. A bill to safeguard the health, efficiency, and morale of the American people; to provide for improved nutrition through a more effective distribution of food supplies through a food-allotment program; to assist in maintaining fair prices and incomes to farmers by providing adequate outlets for agricultural products; to prevent burdening and obstructing channels of interstate commerce; to promote the full use of agricultural resources; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. R. 6909. A bill to provide that certain Government officers and employees shall be excused from duty for a sufficient period of time to vote in elections; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H. R. 6910. A bill to amend the Second Liberty Bond Act so as to provide that in issuing bonds under that act, preference shall be given to trust funds and other subscribers seeking to invest funds which represent real savings; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PERKINS:

H. R. 6911. A bill to provide for the construction of certain reservoirs on the Kentucky and Big Sandy Rivers so as to provide a year-round supply of industrial water, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mrs. PFOST:

H. R. 6912. A bill to permit the free marketing of newly mined gold; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. PILLION:

H. R. 6913. A bill to provide for a reduction in the total number of officers and employees in the Department of the Interior; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 6914. A bill to increase from \$600 to \$700 the income-tax exemptions allowed for a taxpayer, his spouse, and his dependents, and the additional exemptions allowed for old age and blindness; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 6915. A bill to amend the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act so as to require the registration thereunder of certain State, Territorial, and local agencies which engage in lobbying activities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6916. A bill to increase from \$600 to \$800 the income-tax exemptions allowed for a taxpayer, his spouse, and his dependents, and the additional exemptions allowed for old age and blindness; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 6917. A bill to increase from \$600 to \$700 the income-tax exemptions allowed for a taxpayer, his spouse, and his dependents, and the additional exemptions allowed for old age and blindness; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 6918. A bill to increase from \$600 to \$800 the income-tax exemptions allowed for a taxpayer, his spouse, and his dependents, and the additional exemptions allowed for old age and blindness; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REED of Illinois:

H. R. 6919. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, relating to the Customs Court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RODINO:

H. R. 6920. A bill to allow a deduction for income-tax purposes of certain expenses incurred by the taxpayer for the education of a dependent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 6921. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide that, for the purpose of old-age and survivors insurance benefits, retirement age shall be 60 years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts:

H. R. 6922. A bill to allow an additional period for filing claims for loss of property

in the case of prisoners of war in Korea; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6923. A bill to extend certain benefits of the War Claims Act of 1948 to Korean prisoners of war; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 6924. A bill to extend the direct loan authority of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs under title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, to correspond to the expiration dates provided for guaranteed loans under such title, to make additional amounts available for direct loans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 6925. A bill to increase from \$600 to \$1,000 the income-tax exemption allowed a taxpayer for a dependent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts (by request):

H. R. 6926. A bill to amend subsection 602 (j) of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 6927. A bill to amend certain provisions of the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 6928. A bill to amend section 622 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 6929. A bill to provide for the payment in a lump sum direct to counsel of a reasonable attorney's fee in a suit brought by or on behalf of an insured during his lifetime for waiver of premiums on account of total disability; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 6930. A bill to extend to December 31, 1954, the direct home and farmhouse loan authority of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs under title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, to make additional funds available therefor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 6931. A bill to amend veterans' regulations to establish for persons who served in the Armed Forces during World War II a further presumption of service connection for multiple sclerosis and the chronic functional psychoses; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 6932. A bill to redefine "widow of a World War I Veteran" for compensation and pension purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 6933. A bill to enable World War II veterans to qualify for benefits of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 of which they would otherwise be deprived because of recall to active service in the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 6934. A bill to provide increases in the monthly rates of wartime service-connected death compensation payable to widows alone and to dependent parents; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 6935. A bill to amend Veterans Regulation No. 9 (a), as amended, so as to provide for transportation of the body of a veteran dying in a State veterans' home; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 6936. A bill to limit eligibility of a stepchild and of a stepparent for servicemen's indemnity awards; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. ST. GEORGE:

H. R. 6937. A bill to prohibit the payment of gratuities under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration to any person who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 6938. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Army to establish a national cemetery in Rockland County, N. Y.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.



H. R. 6939. A bill to discontinue the Postal Savings System established by the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 814), as amended; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 6940. A bill to prohibit payment of annuities under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to persons convicted of felonies involving or relating to the improper use of their authority, power, influence, or privileges as officers or employees of the United States or the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois:

H. R. 6941. A bill to amend section 12 of the act approved September 1, 1916, as amended, providing for the retirement of certain members of the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia, the United States Park Police force, the White House Police force, and the members of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SMITH of Mississippi:

H. R. 6942. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide that a taxpayer furnishing over half the support of a dependent may be allowed an exemption for such dependent's gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STAGGER:

H. R. 6943. A bill to create a commission to study the question of outlawing the Communist Party; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE:

H. R. 6944. A bill to terminate Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Louisiana:

H. R. 6945. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 so as to authorize the reapportionment of frozen acreage allotments for the 1954 crop of cotton; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WILLIS:

H. R. 6946. A bill to permit review of decisions of Government contracting officers involving questions of fact arising under Government contracts in cases other than those in which fraud is alleged, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILSON of California:

H. R. 6947. A bill to provide that members of the Armed Forces serving under enlistments may collect damages for certain reductions in the rights, benefits, or privileges to which they are entitled; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WILSON of Texas:

H. R. 6948. A bill to amend the immunity provision relating to testimony given by witnesses before either House of Congress or their committees; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WOLVERTON:

H. R. 6949. A bill to facilitate the broader distribution of health services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 6950. A bill to assist voluntary non-profit associations offering prepaid health service programs to secure necessary facilities and equipment through long-term, interest-bearing loans; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 6951. A bill to amend title VI of the Public Health Service Act (relating to hospital survey and construction) to provide mortgage-loan insurance to stimulate investment of private capital in the construction of self-supporting hospitals and other medical facilities and to facilitate the extension of voluntary prepayment health plans providing comprehensive medical and hospital care; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 6952. A bill to amend section 23 (x) of the Internal Revenue Code to permit the

deduction of certain payments for health insurance without regard to the 5-percent limitation contained therein; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. YOUNGER:

H. R. 6953. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide that an individual taxpayer may deduct \$200 in dividend income received during the taxable year; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOW:

H. J. Res. 327. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, relating to the legal effect of certain treaties and executive agreements; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H. J. Res. 328. Joint resolution establishing a Joint Committee on Internal Security; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HARRISON of Wyoming:

H. J. Res. 329. Joint resolution providing for the rehabilitation, improvement, and restoration of certain facilities of the River-ton reclamation project, Wyoming, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

H. J. Res. 330. Joint resolution authorizing the appropriation of money to be available for use in assisting the construction of the Tri-Dam project on the Stanislaus River in California, and providing for the repayment of any of such money so used, after the amortization of the bonds locally used for such project; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. J. Res. 331. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to empower Congress to regulate the use and ownership of trade-marks; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. J. Res. 332. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11, 1954, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. METCALF:

H. J. Res. 333. Joint resolution providing for the creation of an International Food Reserve; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PILLION:

H. J. Res. 334. Joint resolution amending the joint resolution of June 22, 1942, with respect to the pledge of allegiance to the flag; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PROUTY:

H. J. Res. 335. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to disapproval of items in general appropriation bills; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REAMS:

H. J. Res. 336. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution with respect to the admission of new States as sovereign States of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROGERS of Texas:

H. J. Res. 337. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide that a new State may be admitted only with the consent of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SADLAK:

H. J. Res. 338. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to proclaim October 11, 1954, as General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance of the 175th anniversary of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WAINWRIGHT:

H. Res. 398. Resolution for the relief of Joseph P. Piggott; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H. Con. Res. 185. Concurrent resolution establishing a joint committee to make a study of the organization and operation of the Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HELLER:

H. Con. Res. 186. Concurrent resolution establishing rules of procedure governing investigations by committees of Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. KEATING:

H. Con. Res. 187. Concurrent resolution requesting the International Joint Commission to amend its order of approval of the St. Lawrence power project to specify the range of water levels to be maintained in Lake Ontario; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. Con. Res. 188. Concurrent resolution providing protection for communities along the shores of the Great Lakes against damage from changes in water levels resulting from projects authorized and approved by the International Joint Commission; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. MILLER of Kansas:

H. Con. Res. 189. Concurrent resolution requesting the Secretary of Agriculture to prepare and develop a new and comprehensive soil-conservation program, including adequate provision for the construction and maintenance of needed soil conservation and flood prevention in all parts of the United States, to be implemented and placed in operation at the end of the present national emergency or in time of business recession so as to provide useful employment for returning veterans and others; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. OSTERTAG:

H. Con. Res. 190. Concurrent resolution requesting the International Joint Commission to amend its order of approval of the St. Lawrence power project to specify the range of water levels to be maintained in Lake Ontario; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. Con. Res. 191. Concurrent resolution providing protection for communities along the shores of the Great Lakes against damage from changes in water levels resulting from projects authorized and approved by the International Joint Commission; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. TEAGUE:

H. Con. Res. 192. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the revision of the agreement between the parties to the North Atlantic Treaty regarding the status of their forces; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

## MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alabama transmitting a copy of Act No. 650, Alabama law, authorizing the Governor of Alabama to enter into agreements and compacts with other States of the United States for mutual interstate aid in any emergency or disaster arising from enemy attack or other causes, pursuant to the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 (Public Law 920, 81st Cong.); to the Committee on Armed Services.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alabama, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to relocating the boundary between the States of Florida and Alabama; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alabama, requesting the Congress to submit an amendment to the Constitution of the United States amending article V; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alabama, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States

relative to the social-security program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alabama, requesting no legislation levying a Federal sales tax of any kind, but to leave this field of taxation to the States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to taking steps to restore confidence in the cattle industry; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to granting Federal relief to drought areas; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, urging relief be given the cotton farmer of Arizona from the stringent limitations of the Agriculture Adjustment Act of 1938, by raising the national cotton acreage allotment from 17½ million to 22½ million acres, and by providing that no individual State's allotment be reduced thereunder by more than 27½ percent of 1952 plantings; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to the Railroad Retirement Act, and requesting favorable action on H. R. 356; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, requesting the Congress to extend old-age and survivors insurance to Arizona employees in positions covered by retirement system; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, requesting the maintenance of adequate tariff rates on copper; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Florida, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to S. 1155, an act locating the boundary between the States of Florida and Alabama; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to transmitting duly certified copies of interstate civil defense and disaster compacts between the State of Idaho and the States of Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, New Mexico, and Tennessee, pursuant to chapter 277, Idaho Session Laws of 1951; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Indiana, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to transmitting a copy of Senate Enrolled Act No. 271, State of Indiana, concerning civil defense and authorizing the State of Indiana to enter into civil-defense compacts with other States in providing for mutual aid and assistance in meeting any emergency or disaster from enemy attack or other cause, pursuant to the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, Public Law 920, 81st Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to the establishment of a federally operated soldiers' home in Massachusetts; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, requesting the Congress of the United States to amend the Atomic Energy Act so as to eliminate therefrom any language which may be interpreted as providing for the extension of tax exemptions to private contractors, etc.; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, memorializing the Presi-

dent and the Congress of the United States relative to amending the Internal Revenue Code for the elimination of tax on cigarettes and gasoline; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to transmitting copies of the interstate compacts between the State of Ohio and the States of Virginia, Kentucky, and Wyoming; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Utah, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to pass legislation recognizing and confirming State title to certain assigned school land and assigning leasing funds derived from such lands in escrow; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to provide adequate safeguards in tariff and trade legislation against the destruction or lowering of our American standard of living; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Utah, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to reduce Federal taxes and lessen the drain of money from this and other States into the Federal Treasury; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Utah, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to proceed with the development of the Colorado River in the upper basin States by authorizing the Colorado River storage project and participating projects; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Utah, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States by passing Senate Joint Resolution 1 of the 83d Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the Second Legislature of Guam, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to pass legislation similar to H. R. 4769, 81st Congress, 1st session, i. e., to extend the benefits of section 5 of the War Claims Act of 1948 to certain citizens of Guam captured at Wake Island; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of the Second Legislature of Guam, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to enact war claims legislation for employees of contractors interned during the occupation in Guam by a foreign power; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of the Territory of Hawaii, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to providing for the issuance of public improvement bonds; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Territory of Hawaii, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to authorize the issuance of public improvement bonds of the Territory of Hawaii during the years 1953 to 1959 inclusive, without respect to the limitations imposed by the Hawaiian Organic Act; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADDONIZIO:

H. R. 6954. A bill for the relief of Buonaventura Giannone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. AUCHINCLOSS:

H. R. 6955. A bill for the relief of Mr. Margers Nulle-Siecenieks; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6956. A bill for the relief of Markos Demetrius Spanos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. AYRES:

H. R. 6957. A bill for the relief of Joseph Contrino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARTLETT:

H. R. 6958. A bill for the relief of August J. Strigga; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6959. A bill to authorize the sale of certain land in Alaska to the Baptist Mid-Missions for use as a church site; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 6960. A bill for the relief of Gloria Minoza Medellin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BATES:

H. R. 6961. A bill for the relief of Nicola Sardelli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6962. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Carollo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENNETT of Florida:

H. R. 6963. A bill for the relief of Peter Khattum; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENTLEY:

H. R. 6964. A bill for the relief of Joseph Di Folco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON:

H. R. 6965. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Maria Del Mul; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOSCH:

H. R. 6966. A bill for the relief of Joaquim Agostinho; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6967. A bill for the relief of Guerdon Plumley; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROWN of Ohio:

H. R. 6968. A bill for the relief of Margaret Gartner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CANFIELD:

H. R. 6969. A bill for the relief of Maria Benkle; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6970. A bill for the relief of Charles Daly; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHELF:

H. R. 6971. A bill for the relief of Lt. Col. Richard C. Kadel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLARDY:

H. R. 6972. A bill for the relief of Aspasia and Dimitra Panoff; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H. R. 6973. A bill for the relief of Frank Kreft; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CURTIS of Missouri:

H. R. 6974. A bill for the relief of Howard Carl Kaiser; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ENGLE:

H. R. 6975. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands to the Siskiyou Joint Union High School District, Siskiyou County, Calif.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. FARRINGTON:

H. R. 6976. A bill for the relief of Marquis E. Stevens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6977. A bill for the relief of Alison MacBride; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FERNANDEZ:

H. R. 6978. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Lorenza O'Malley (de Amusategui); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FINE:

H. R. 6979. A bill for the relief of Ara Ter Vardanian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6980. A bill for the relief of Francesco Scarfaloto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6981. A bill for the relief of Ioan Vasile; to the Committee on the Judiciary.



By Mr. FISHER:

H. R. 6982. A bill for the relief of Maria Elizabeth Sanchez Y Moreno; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FORD:

H. R. 6983. A bill for the relief of Kiyoko Satoh Dekker; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRIEDEL:

H. R. 6984. A bill for the relief of Elly Maszun; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6985. A bill for the relief of Dr. John Spiropoulos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GWINN:

H. R. 6986. A bill for the relief of Federico Ungar Finaly; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6987. A bill for the relief of Gene C. Szutu and Florence C. Szutu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARRISON of Wyoming:

H. R. 6988. A bill to amend an act approved December 15, 1944, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land in Powell Townsite, Wyo., Shoshone reclamation project, Wyoming, to the University of Wyoming; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HART:

H. R. 6989. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Sodano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6990. A bill for the relief of Pfc. Giovanni Di Giulio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6991. A bill for the relief of Sam Fatovich; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6992. A bill for the relief of Constantina Ianuale; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6993. A bill for the relief of Virginia Froonjian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HELLER:

H. R. 6994. A bill for the relief of Pasquale Abiuso; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HESS:

H. R. 6995. A bill for the relief of Tokiyo Nakajima and her child; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HILLINGS:

H. R. 6996. A bill for the relief of Pacifica Alido Boco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HINSHAW:

H. R. 6997. A bill for the relief of Rolf Peter Weber; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6998. A bill for the relief of Erna White; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6999. A bill for the relief of Teresa Alice Townsend; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOLT (by request):

H. R. 7000. A bill for the relief of June Beatrice Simmons Hightower Darling, nee Arron, alias Lewis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOSMER:

H. R. 7001. A bill to prohibit the payment of any civil-service retirement annuity to Alger Hiss, and to provide for the return to Alger Hiss of the amount to his credit in the civil-service retirement and disability fund; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. JACKSON:

H. R. 7002. A bill for the relief of Michael Logothetis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEATING:

H. R. 7003. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Jennie DiRosa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. R. 7004. A bill for the relief of Miriam and Mordechai Rymland; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7005. A bill for the relief of Chnaier Wallach, Todrys Wallach, and Henoch Wallach; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KILDAY:

H. R. 7006. A bill for the relief of Charles B. Medola and Ernest H. Macias; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7007. A bill for the relief of Harold Kageff-Kay; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7008. A bill for the relief of Pedro B. Trevino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KLEIN:

H. R. 7009. A bill for the relief of Aldo Alvarez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7010. A bill for the relief of Nunzio Minardi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7011. A bill for the relief of James J. Andrews; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KLUCZYNSKI:

H. R. 7012. A bill for the relief of Nicole Goldman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANE:

H. R. 7013. A bill for the relief of Louis S. Levenson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7014. A bill for the relief of Loucla Hannouche; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7015. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Szajna Sapir; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LATHAM:

H. R. 7016. A bill for the relief of John On Pong Young and Mrs. Ivy Elena Ho Asjoe Young; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7017. A bill for the relief of Ingrid U. Baske Blasing and Gerhard Harald Baske; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. R. 7018. A bill for the relief of Steve Rouchos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LUCAS:

H. R. 7019. A bill for the relief of Hadi Babazadeh; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7020. A bill for the relief of Hedy Reisenhofer Johnston; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER of New York:

H. R. 7021. A bill for the relief of Emil Lotthammer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORANO:

H. R. 7022. A bill for the relief of James Joseph Shaker, also known as Najm Shaker; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7023. A bill for the relief of Mario Renato Talin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7024. A bill for the relief of Bekir Akim, also known as Tahsin Akim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7025. A bill for the relief of Luigi Scognamiglio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. R. 7026. A bill for the relief of Rossana Gatti Mosca; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7027. A bill for the relief of Carlo Nonvenuto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'NEILL:

H. R. 7028. A bill for the relief of Mary Riley; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7029. A bill for the relief of Nicholas DeClaris; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7030. A bill for the relief of Hua Lin and his wife, Lillian Ching-Wen Lin (nee Hu); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. PFOST:

H. R. 7031. A bill for the relief of Mrs. George A. Meffan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POAGE:

H. R. 7032. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Ruth Hooper Scott; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania:

H. R. 7033. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Anna J. Weigle; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7034. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Fujiko Koert; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7035. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Margot Elizabeth Schaeffer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROOSEVELT:

H. R. 7036. A bill for the relief of Berysz Bernard Blinbaum and Lotte Blinbaum; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7037. A bill for the relief of Anastasios Seilemetzidis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEED:

H. R. 7038. A bill for the relief of Jaber Hassan El Assaad; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE:

H. R. 7039. A bill for the relief of Anna Anita Hildegard Sparwasser; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMAS:

H. R. 7040. A bill for the relief of Chung Pang Ja and her minor child; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7041. A bill for the relief of Waltruade Elsa Solleder; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7042. A bill for the relief of Merija Anderson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TOLLEFSON:

H. R. 7043. A bill for the relief of Stephanie Cecil Gardiner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TRIMBLE:

H. R. 7044. A bill for the relief of Joe G. Washburn; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7045. A bill for the relief of Dr. Marciano Gutierrez, Dr. Amparo G. Joaquin Gutierrez, and their children, Rosenda, Rebecca, Raymundo, and Marciano, and Mrs. Brigida de Gutierrez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VAN PELT:

H. R. 7046. A bill for the relief of Steve Eleferiou; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VAN ZANDT:

H. R. 7047. A bill for the relief of Miss Hildegard A. Vornweg; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WAINWRIGHT:

H. R. 7048. A bill for the relief of John P. Farrar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. R. 7049. A bill for the relief of Basil Theodossiou; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WAMPLER:

H. R. 7050. A bill for the relief of George E. Bergos (formerly Athanasios Kritselis); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WATTS:

H. R. 7051. A bill for the relief of Mary George Solomon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7052. A bill for the relief of Ofella Martin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILSON of Texas:

H. R. 7053. A bill for the relief of Elisabeth Stiegler Lewis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

409. By Mr. GROSS: Petition of Mrs. C. J. Estal of Green Mountain, Iowa, and 202 other residents of several communities in Marshall County, Iowa, urging that steps be taken to prohibit the advertising of alcoholic beverages in all newspapers, periodicals, and on radio and television; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

410. By Mr. HOEVEN: Petition of Sioux City, Iowa, Chapter No. 277 of the National Association of Retired Civil Employees to urge the Ways and Means Committee of the House to make a prompt and favorable report

on H. R. 5180; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

411. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the clerk of the general assembly, the United Presbyterian Church of North America, Alliquippa, Pa., relative to commending the House of Representatives for its action in ordering that 1 million tons of wheat be sent to the needy people of Pakistan; to the Committee on Agriculture.

412. Also, petition of the president, Retired Officers Association, Washington, D. C., transmitting four resolutions affecting the welfare of retired officers of the uniformed services and their dependents, widows, or other survivors, adopted by the Retired Officers Association at its biennial convention in Washington, D. C., on November 14, 1952; to the Committee on Armed Services.

413. Also, petition of the president, City Council, Philadelphia, Pa., transmitting a resolution memorializing the Secretary of Defense of the United States to reconsider the program providing for cutbacks of workloads and personnel at the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard; to the Committee on Armed Services.

414. Also, petition of the secretary, board of managers, St. Francis Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa., relative to stating that they are opposed to any amendment of the Taft-Hartley law which would permit collective bargaining to apply to hospitals, etc.; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

415. Also, petition of the secretary-treasurer, Puerto Rico Free Federation of Labor, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to setting aside a day during 1954 to be known as Labor Pray Day; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

416. Also, petition of the president, Puerto Rico Free Federation of Labor, San Juan, P. R., protesting the general mechanization of the sugarcane fields and sugar mills, and stating that economic and social crisis would be created if this takes place; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

417. Also, petition of the secretary, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, North Rome, N. Y., requesting that they be placed on record as being opposed to the recognition of the Communist regime in China, and being against the expelling of the Government of the Republic of China from the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

418. Also, petition of the secretary, the Federation of Poles in Manchester, Manchester, England, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to requesting a definite protest against the persecution of religion in Poland; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

419. Also, petition of V. K. Wellington Koo, Ambassador, Chinese Embassy, Washington, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to messages from the Yilan District Council, and the Miaoli District Council in the Province of Taiwan opposing the turning over to Japan the Amami-Oshima Islands belonging to the Ryukyu Island group as being inconsistent with article 3 of the Treaty of Peace with Japan signed at San Francisco; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

420. Also, petition of the chairman, Agricultural Committee, Citizens Committee for Reorganization of the Executive Branch of the Government, Washington, D. C., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to a year-end report on reorganization which has taken place in the United States Department of Agriculture during 1953; to the Committee on Government Operations.

421. Also, petition of the president, West Virginia State Federation of Labor, Charleston, W. Va., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the last meeting of the West Virginia State Federa-

tion of Labor and the American Federation of Labor, requesting that organized labor be invited to participate in the work of the Committee on Reorganization of the Executive Branch of the Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

422. Also, petition of the Governor, Territory of Hawaii, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to enactment of legislation which will enable the Territory of Hawaii to authorize the Board of supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu to issue public-improvement bonds for flood-control purposes, and for construction of a sewerage system; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

423. Also, petition of the city and county clerk, city and county of Honolulu, Honolulu, T. H., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to Resolution No. 862, relating to congressional approval for the issuance of \$8 million of public-improvement bonds; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

424. Also, petition of the director, New Mexico Legislative Council, Santa Fe, N. Mex., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the sixth annual legislative service conference of the Council of State Governments, at which meeting it was noted that the Library of Congress has not published the State Law Index since 1947, and requesting that Congress further the restoration of the publication; to the Committee on House Administration.

425. Also, petition of the secretary, Municipal Housing Authority of the Capital of Puerto Rico, San Juan, P. R., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to expressing the deep sorrow by the membership of that body over the passing of Senator Robert A. Taft; to the Committee on House Administration.

426. Also, petition of the executive director, Federation of Commerce of Puerto Rico, San Juan, P. R., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to expressing their deep sympathy on the passing of Senator Robert A. Taft; to the Committee on House Administration.

427. Also, petition of the president, Free Confederation of Workers of Puerto Rico, San Juan, P. R., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to placing a statue of Maestro Santiago Iglesias Pantin in the galleries of the United States Capitol; to the Committee on House Administration.

428. Also, petition of R. E. Brookes and others, Los Angeles, Calif., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to requesting the enactment of legislation now pending that will amend the Railroad Retirement Act by providing retirement after 30 years of service regardless of age at half pay based on the 5 years of highest earnings (maximum annuity \$200 per month); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

429. Also, petition of Meliton and Maxima Ramiro, Sabalom, Antique, Philippine Islands, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to their claim in reference to the death of their son who died while fighting as guerrilla soldier on Panay Island on November 17, 1942; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

430. Also, petition of the secretary, State bar of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. Mex., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsing increases in the salaries of Members of Congress and members of the Federal judiciary and urging the enactment of appropriate legislation to effectuate such increases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

431. Also, petition of the secretary, the West Virginia State Bar, Huntington, W. Va., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to transmitting a copy of a

resolution endorsing Senate bill 1663, relating to increase of annual salaries of United States judges and Members of Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

432. Also, petition of western area chairman, American Bar Association, Oklahoma City, Okla., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the judicial congressional salary program; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

433. Also, petition of the president, National Conference of Police Associations, Minneapolis, Minn., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to amending the so-called civil-rights law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

434. Also, petition of the clerk, Board of Supervisors, County of Westmoreland, Montross, Va., acknowledging receipt of the copy of House Concurrent Resolution 28 of the 83d Congress regarding its tercentennial anniversary; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

435. Also, petition of the national secretary, Supreme Lodge, Order Sons of Italy in America, New York City, N. Y., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to amending and modifying the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

436. Also, petition of the supreme secretary, Supreme Lodge, Order Sons of Italy in America, New York City, N. Y., strongly favoring national legislation declaring Columbus Day, October 12, a national holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

437. Also, petition of the president, District Attorneys' Association of Oregon, Portland, Oreg., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to a resolution adopted concerning the propriety of present congressional investigations; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

438. Also, petition of the secretary, West Virginia State Bar, Charleston, W. Va., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to international treaties and executive agreements; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

439. Also, petition of the secretary, New Jersey State Bar Association, Trenton, N. J., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the procedure used by congressional committees in making investigations and pertaining to social security and retirement pension plans; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

440. Also, petition of Dr. Henry L. Peckham, Washington, D. C., for impeachment of Judge Alexander Holtzoff; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

441. Also, petition of the president, United Neighbors, Inc., For Affiliated Organizations, Los Angeles, Calif., requesting a congressional investigation and legislative action in connection with the United States Supreme Court decision in the case of *Barrows v. Jackson*; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

442. Also, petition of Carl William Burkholder, Stellacoom, Wash., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to redress of grievances, *United States v. Carl William Burkholder*, No. 10766 Cr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

443. Also, petition of the president, the Yamada Institute, Nagoya-City, Japan, relative to requesting recognition of a secret machine in reference to atomic power; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

444. Also, petition of the chairman and executive officer, Lihue, Kauai, T. H., relative to Federal aid for Hanapepe flood-control project, Island of Kauai, T. H.; to the Committee on Public Works.

445. Also, petition of the president, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C., condemning the abuse of legislative powers and calling upon the Congress to adopt appropriate rules to govern the conduct of congressional committees; to the Committee on Rules.



446. Also, petition of the president, Committee of United Russian Anti-Communist Organizations in Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the United States Congress investigating the United States State Department subsidy of Soviet agents among Russian refugees; to the Committee on Rules.

447. Also, petition of the president, Rhode Island State Federation of Labor, Providence, R. I., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the welfare of Federal employees; to the Committee on Rules.

448. Also, petition of J. J. Shouse, National Association of Taxicab Owners, Washington, D. C., pledging their support to the Government in its fight against all who have communistic or subversive tendencies; to the Committee on Un-American Activities.

449. Also, petition of the president, Rhode Island State Federation of Labor, Providence,

R. I., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the transfer of the administration of the Federal social-security program to the State governments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

450. Also, petition of the president, Conference of State Social Security Administrators, Richmond, Va., relative to the meeting of the Conference of State Social Security Administrators at Chicago, Ill., November 5 and 6, 1953, requesting the enactment of legislation amending section 218 (d) of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

451. Also, petition of the president, West Virginia State Federation of Labor, Charleston, W. Va., relative to the 51st convention meeting at Wheeling in October 1953, going on record as being against any legislation that would transfer the funds, administra-

tion, and operation of the social-security program from Federal administration to that of the various States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

452. Also, petition of the president, National Tire Dealers, Tulsa, Okla., respectfully requesting the Federal Government to eliminate or materially reduce the excise tax on tires and tubes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

453. Also, petition of Harry C. Gilbert and others of Orlando, Fla., requesting passage of H. R. 2446 and H. R. 2447, social-security legislation, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

454. Also, petition of Mitiki Sawada and approximately 6,200 others, Kumamoto Junior College, Kumamoto, Japan, requesting release of the Japanese people who are serving prison terms as war criminals; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### Increasing Income-Tax Exemption From \$600 to \$1,000

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

#### HON. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1954

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, on this opening day of this new session of Congress I have introduced a bill to increase from \$600 to \$1,000 the income-tax exemption allowed a taxpayer for a dependent. The purpose of this bill is to provide reasonable relief to the American taxpayer possessing dependents. If this bill of mine is enacted into law, the present income-tax law would be amended permitting this increase from \$600 to \$1,000 for dependents for the taxable years beginning after December 31, 1953.

The American taxpayer has earned some relief. In no other country in the world have the citizens of such nations answered their responsibilities to government as honestly and as loyally as have the American people. Not only has the American taxpayer shouldered the burden of financing war and the armament of free nations but he has also gladly and willingly shouldered the responsibility of reconstruction of the whole free world. The enormous sums of money which our country has contributed abroad has come, and is coming, from the American taxpayer.

Due to these large foreign requirements, together with the great expense of government here at home, the American taxpayer has suffered. His family has suffered; his children have suffered; American life has suffered. In view of the present \$600 low exemption for a dependent, it is exceedingly difficult for American families not only to finance the day-to-day living costs of their dependent children and their education, but it has become so difficult, it is regrettable to say, children are avoided. In other words, this low exemption of

\$600 not only threatens American family life but it threatens the future of America.

If our country is to survive during these next crucial generations, young parents must have every encouragement, not only to have children, but to properly care for them and to give them an adequate education. A nation in which its people are educated is a strong nation. Freedom depends upon education and education depends upon freedom. Certainly the time has come in this country when the American taxpayer has earned this reasonable relief in order that his own country might be strengthened.

There are some who hold the view that the Nation cannot afford to increase the exemption for a dependent from \$600 to \$1,000 because it would cost the Government too much in taxes. It is my view that this is faulty economic reasoning. It is not fact; it is pure opinion. This opinion is not based upon sound economic thinking. If at the proper time I am asked to do so, I shall be glad to state my views on this subject to the Congress. I expect to do everything I possibly can to get this bill passed during this session of Congress. I shall appreciate the support of the American people.

The bill follows:

A bill to increase from \$600 to \$1,000 the income-tax exemption allowed a taxpayer for a dependent

Be it enacted, etc., That section 25 (b) (1) (D) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to normal tax and surtax exemptions) is hereby amended by striking out "An exemption of \$600 for each dependent" and inserting in lieu thereof "An exemption of \$1,000 for each dependent."

Sec. 2. Section 58 (a) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to requirement of declaration of estimated tax) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(1) his gross income from wages (as defined in sec. 1621) can reasonably be expected to exceed the sum of \$4,500 plus—

"(A) \$600 with respect to each exemption provided in subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) of section 25 (b) (1); and

"(B) \$1,000 with respect to each exemption provided in subparagraph (D) of section 25 (b) (1); or."

Sec. 3. The amendments made by this act shall apply only with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1953.

### Health Program

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

#### HON. CHARLES A. WOLVERTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1954

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, January 11, 1954, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has arranged to resume its inquiry into the subject of a comprehensive health program. These hearings will constitute a continuation of the committee's study of methods now available to groups and individuals to protect themselves against the cost of illness and to find ways and means of improving or expanding the same. The study is a continuation of the hearings conducted by the committee in Washington last fall after the adjournment of Congress and which were subsequently supplemented by studies in foreign countries.

In these health studies, serious consideration will be given to the formulation of a program that will enable assistance to be given to our people in carrying the tremendously burdensome cost of medical attention, particularly where hospitalization is necessary, or the illness is of a long-term character.

Commendable progress has been made in this connection by many of our labor unions and industrial concerns. What has been provided by such and the experience they have gained can be of great assistance in formulating a program for the general public. Likewise, much is to be learned from the experience of voluntary health organizations, such as Blue Cross, Blue Shield, and similar group-insurance plans.

Study and consideration should also be given to the possibility of enacting legislation to permit deduction for income-tax purposes of payments made to medical-insurance plans as an incentive to individuals to join such health programs; to legislation designed to provide Federal reinsurance of prepaid

health service plans of nonprofit associations; to Federal guarantees of private loans for the construction of hospital and clinical facilities; to programs for strengthening medical schools and providing an increased number of medical students and nurses, and programs designed to extend preventive medical care.

The organizations and individuals who are expected to testify at the hearing either are concerned directly with the securing or furnishing of medical and hospital services or have made studies with regard to the cost involved in furnishing such services.

The committee's health inquiry was begun during the congressional recess on October 1 and the first 2 weeks of the committee's hearings were devoted to a study of the causes and control of some of the principal diseases of mankind. The second phase of the hearings is now being continued. It was opened with testimony by insurance companies and industrial concerns with regard to group and individual health insurance available today.

I am introducing today 4 bills incorporating one or more of the aforementioned proposals. I am expecting to introduce additional bills in order to have before the House alternative proposals designed to assist our people in carrying burdensome medical costs.

At the close of the 81st Congress I introduced a bill to strengthen group-insurance plans. I am reintroducing this bill today. The purpose of the bill is to expand health services by encouraging the growth of and guaranteeing the strength and security of nonprofit associations. It would also permit extended coverage and allow protection against long, costly treatment.

The second bill I have introduced is designed to assist nonprofit associations offering prepaid health-service programs to secure necessary facilities and equipment through long-term, interest-bearing loans.

My third bill would amend title VI of the Public Health Service Act—relating to hospital survey and construction—to provide mortgage-loan insurance to stimulate investment of private capital in the construction of self-supporting hospitals and other medical facilities, and to facilitate the extension of voluntary, prepayment health plans providing comprehensive medical and hospital care.

The fourth bill I have introduced would amend the Internal Revenue Code and authorize a deduction up to \$100 for income-tax purposes of payments made to medical-insurance plans. This deduction would be in addition to deductions for medical expenses now authorized by law.

The schedule of hearings and the names of the witnesses who are expected to testify are as follows:

Monday, January 11: Mr. Henry J. Kaiser, Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, Oakland, Calif.; Dr. Sidney R. Garfield, Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, Oakland, Calif.

Tuesday, January 12: Dr. Paul B. Magnuson, president, Rehabilitation Institute, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. H. Clifford Loos, Ross-Loos Clinic, Los Angeles, Calif.

Wednesday, January 13: Mr. Lowell J. Reed, president, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. Russel Van Arsdale Lee, director, Palo Alto Clinic, Palo Alto, Calif.

Thursday, January 14: Dr. George Baehr, president and medical director, Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York, New York, N. Y.

Friday, January 15: Mr. Fred Umhey, executive secretary, International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, New York, N. Y.; Mr. A. J. Hayes, international president, International Association of Machinists, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Nelson Cruikshank, director, Social Insurance Activities, A. F. of L., Washington, D. C.

Monday, January 18: Mr. Jerry Voorhis, executive secretary, Cooperative Health Federation of America, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Dillon S. Meyer, executive director, Group Health Association, Inc., Washington, D. C.

Tuesday, January 19: Congress of Industrial Organizations, Mr. Walter Reuther, president, United Automobile Workers, Detroit 7, Mich. (Names of additional representatives of CIO to be announced.)

Wednesday, January 20: Dr. Dean A. Clark, general director, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Mass.

Thursday, January 21: Mr. Benjamin Lorber, insurance manager, Universal Pictures Co., Inc. New York, N. Y.

Tuesday, January 26: Research Council for Economic Security, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Gerhard Hirschfeld, director; Mr. Leon Werch, director of research.

Wednesday, January 27: Health Information Foundation, New York, N. Y.; Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, United States Navy (retired), president; Mr. Kenneth Williamson, vice president and executive secretary; Dr. Odin Anderson, research director; Dr. Clyde Hart, director, National Opinion Research Center.

Thursday, January 28: American Medical Association. (Names of witnesses to be announced.)

Monday, February 1: Mr. George Bugbee, executive director, American Hospital Association, Chicago, Ill.; Commission on the Financing of Hospital Care, Chicago, Ill. (Names of witnesses to be announced.)

Tuesday, February 2: Mr. E. A. Van Steenwyk, executive director, Associated Hospital Service of Philadelphia, and chairman, Government relations committee, Blue Cross Commission, Chicago, Ill.; Blue Shield Medical Care Plans, Chicago, Ill. (Names of witnesses to be announced.)

## Return to Competitive Bidding

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. PAUL BROWN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1954

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I have this date introduced a bill which in substance provides that Government contracts be awarded to the low bidder in the vast majority of cases. This bill would amend section 2 (c) (1) of the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 and amend section 302 (c) (1) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949.

It was the original intent of the Congress, as expressed in the House and Senate reports which accompanied the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947, that competitive bidding be used in the vast majority of cases and that negoti-

ation be made the permissible exception. Unfortunately, the intent of the Congress, as expressed in the House and Senate reports, had not been embodied in the policies and regulations issued under authority of the act. There has been an indiscriminate use of negotiation in Government procurement contracts. Negotiation has in practice become the rule rather than the permissible exception.

It is the purpose of this bill to insure that through advertising and competitive bidding the Government as a purchaser will receive the best bargain available and that suppliers in a position to furnish the Government's requirements will have a fair and equal opportunity to compete throughout the United States. Competitive bidding applies to everyone who is in a position to supply the Government's requirements and not merely to those who happen to be located where Government surveys are conducted. The procurement laws which were passed by the Congress applied fairly and equally to all of the people. The Office of Defense Mobilization discriminated against the thinly populated areas of our country by writing policies which applied only to areas having a labor force of at least 15,000 and estimated nonagricultural employment of at least 8,000.

There has also been a growing awareness that small-business concerns have not fared well under negotiated contracts. In the preparation of this bill, numerous persons closely associated with the daily problems of small business were consulted. I have gained the impression that a return to competitive bidding as the rule rather than the exception would restore to small-business concerns a confidence in our procurement program which is needed at this time. It is the declared policy of the Congress that a fair proportion of the total purchases and contracts for supplies and services for the Government shall be placed with small-business concerns.

During this period of negotiation of Government contracts by Executive order the cost of awarding and administering a typical textile contract reached the unbelievably high cost of \$557 per contract. The American people expect and are entitled to receive the maximum defense obtainable from funds expended by our military services, without paying unnecessarily high prices or unnecessarily high administrative costs under a system which is foreign to competitive bidding and free competitive enterprise.

Negotiation has had the effect of saddling segments of American industry with an economic control over manufactured items in surplus supply at a time when it is the declared policy to abolish controls. I would not desire to prevent the Government from negotiating for a critical material in short supply which could not be secured by competitive bidding, but I do object to the negotiation of contracts for supplies and services which can be secured under competitive bidding.

The inequities which have resulted under the system of negotiated contracts



procurement have been many. Policies have been written which authorized up to 15 percent in excess of the lowest bid price for negotiated contracts. Bid matching policies have been followed which resulted in manufacturers taking contracts away from other manufacturers who would have received the contract except for location. Unemployment has been created in one section by negotiating contracts for the stated purpose of solving an unemployment problem in another location. Government surveys were not made for all areas, resulting in a failure to recognize the fact that unemployment can be as severe in one location as another. Manufacturers could move to distress labor areas and take away contracts from other manufacturers in nonsurplus labor areas. In Arizona, 250 seamstresses were thrown out of work and a parachute manufacturer forced out of business on a negotiated contract. In New Jersey a company engaged in research and development was almost forced out of business on a negotiated contract. A premium was placed on inefficiency by giving preference to mills operating 80 hours or less per week, and efficient textile manufacturers of the South were penalized.

An attempt has been made to justify the negotiation and channeling of contracts to preference areas on the ground that the Government would save in unemployment compensation payments; that the Government would otherwise lose taxes; that lost sales would otherwise result; and that additional relief payments would be necessary in the absence of the policy. If contracts can be negotiated to serve these purposes, for which no figures were made available, it would be difficult to mention any other matter of local public interest which would not also be of equal concern to those who administer our procurement program. These are all matters which are not remotely concerned with Government procurement, and which designated departments of the Government are already engaged in administering.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I am convinced that an amendment to existing procurement legislation is necessary in order that competitive bidding be reestablished as the rule rather than as the permissible exception, and this is the purpose which I seek to accomplish in introducing the bill.

### Eleven American Legion Bills

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1954

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following statement concerning 11 bills I am introducing today at the request of the American Legion:

On this opening day of the second session of the 83d Congress, I am introducing 11 bills at the request of the American

Legion. These bills are the result of resolutions adopted at the 1953 national convention of the Legion.

Five of these measures would change the existing laws relating to veterans' insurance. One of these bills provides that the commuted value of any installments of insurance remaining unpaid at the death of the last beneficiary shall be paid to the estate of the insured. Another bill provides that any person having United States Government life insurance or national service life insurance on the 5-year level premium term plan, the term of which expires while the person is in active service after April 25, 1951, or within 120 days after separation from such service, shall upon application made within 120 days after separation be granted an equivalent amount of insurance on the 5-year level premium term plan at the premium rate for his then attained age. Another bill amends the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 by waiving all premiums on United States Government or national service life insurance term policies and so much of the premiums on permanent plan policies as represents the pure insurance risk for those insured who were unable to apply for the waiver authorized by law because of being missing in action or captured by the enemy after April 25, 1951. Another insurance bill provides for the payment in a lump sum, direct to counsel, of a reasonable attorney's fee in a suit brought by or in behalf of an insured during his lifetime for waiver of premiums on account of total disability. The other insurance measure would limit eligibility of a stepchild and of a stepparent for servicemen's indemnity awards. It would authorize an award to a stepchild or a stepparent designated as beneficiary by the insured, making certain that payment would be made if the person in service wanted this. Also, as is proper, if a stepparent not designated as beneficiary, had nonetheless stood in the relationship of parent to the insured for 1 year or more at any time prior to the insured's entry into active service, such parent would be in the permitted class of beneficiaries.

There is also a bill that would continue the direct home and farmhouse loan authority of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to January 1, 1955, with the same rate of annual appropriations to be allotted on a quarterly basis as now provided under existing statutes.

Another bill would grant a statutory 3-year presumption of service-connection, instead of the present statutory 2-year presumption, for multiple sclerosis. It would also grant a 3-year statutory presumption of service connection for the chronic functional psychoses, instead of the present 1-year presumption now afforded by inclusion in a list of chronic diseases in a Veterans' Administration regulation. By the enactment of this legislation, multiple sclerosis and the chronic functional psychoses would then be placed on a parity with all types of active tuberculosis.

Still another bill would redefine the term "widow of a World War I veteran," by extending from December 14, 1944, to January 1, 1953, the date before which a woman must be married to a World War I veteran to be determined to be his widow for VA compensation and pension purposes.

Another bill would enable World War II veterans to qualify for benefits of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, of which they would otherwise be deprived because of recall to active service in the Armed Forces.

There is also a bill to provide increases in the monthly rates of wartime service-connected death compensation payable to widows alone, and to dependent parents. It proposes a monthly compensation rate in wartime service-connected deaths of \$85 for a widow with no child, instead of the present \$75, and \$75 for a dependent mother or

father, instead of the present \$60, or where both are granted the benefit, \$40 each, instead of the present \$35 each. The American Legion points out that there is ample justification for the recommended adjustment of rates. All other disability and death compensation and pension rates were increased in 1952, in the 82d Congress. The cost of living increased for these survivors as for everyone else. There are widows and dependent parents of deceased World War I veterans who are eking out a bare existence because the compensation award is their only income to meet their living expenses.

The final Legion bill would amend existing regulations so as to provide for the transportation of the body of a veteran dying in a State veterans' home. At the present time up to \$150 may now be paid by the Veterans' Administration, where a veteran meeting the allowance requirements dies in a State veterans' home, for burial and funeral expenses and transportation of the body, including preparation of the body, to the place of burial. Assumption by the Federal Government of the cost of transporting the body to its final resting place will make certain that the burial and funeral allowance is sufficient to assure a fitting burial for the veteran, in recognition of his service to his country. The Legion believes that equal treatment in this regard should be accorded the veteran, whether he has been domiciled in a State veterans' home or a Veterans' Administration home.

All of these measures will be numbered and referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives. They will then be assigned to the proper subcommittee for study and possibly hearings, with a view toward their enactment.

### My Social-Security Proposals

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. CARL T. CURTIS

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1954

Mr. CURTIS of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a bill which represents my individual views for the improvement of social security. This proposal is H. R. 6863.

The following points represent the major items incorporated in this bill:

First. Coverage under title II of the Social Security Act—OASI—is extended to practically all occupations now excluded from coverage. This is along the line previously recommended by President Eisenhower. The coverage provisions of my bill are virtually identical with the bill introduced by Chairman Reed, H. R. 6812. Most people who have given any attention to social security are agreed that a national compulsory social security system cannot work with the greatest degree of success without universal coverage or nearly so. In addition to extending coverage to occupations now excluded from the act, it also makes coverage possible for State and local employees who are already covered by a retirement system, but with the exception of firemen and policemen.

Second. The eligibility requirements are liberalized in my bill. This is sometimes referred to as the \$75 a month work clause. At the present time, if a beneficiary earns even a few cents more

than \$75 in a given month, he loses all of the benefits for that month. I have placed this on an annual basis. This should be of great help to many people. If an OASI beneficiary has a chance to take seasonal work or to work for a few months and earn substantial wages, he can do so and he will not lose any benefits unless for the full year he exceeds the amount of permissible earnings. My bill also raises the amount of permissible earnings to \$1,000 per year, but by placing it on an annual basis it is my belief that it will be much more workable and fair to a considerable number of people.

Third. At the present time there are over a million of our aged population who are eligible for benefits but are continuing to work. The reasons for their not asking for the benefits and for continuing to work may be many and varied. My proposal would remove the social security taxes on the earnings of all people after they reach the age of 66 if they have 40 quarters of coverage. The individual who declines the benefits and continues to work saves the system considerable money and it is certainly fair that if he has paid for 40 quarters that he be relieved from continuing to pay the social security tax.

Fourth. The bill that I am today introducing calls for a raise of the minimum benefit to \$45 per month. At the present time the minimum benefit is \$25. This will bring a raise in benefits to more than one-third of the present beneficiaries who are now receiving the very low benefits. This is a social program designed to meet a social need and the present minimum benefit is inadequate for that purpose.

Fifth. This bill also provides that the benefit paid to a widow or widower will not be less than the minimum primary benefit; to wit, \$45 per month. At the present time a widow only receives three-fourths the amount of the husband's primary benefit. With the present very low primary benefit, three-fourths of that amount is an extremely small allowance. My bill says that the widow's or widower's benefit shall not be less than \$45 per month.

Sixth. My bill also carries a provision that will eliminate a great many of the abuses in the payment of benefits to individuals living in foreign countries. Under the present law it is possible for individuals who are not our citizens—who in fact may never have been in the United States—to receive social-security benefits for years and years. In the calendar year 1952, the payments of social-security benefits to individuals residing in foreign lands were greater than the payments of social-security benefits to the people in any one of the following States: Arizona, Delaware, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Wyoming, and Mississippi.

There are situations where as a matter of fairness and equity an individual should draw his benefits even though he leaves the United States. I have not sought to disturb those.

Seventh. My bill would make the survivor benefits available now to fatherless children and their mothers where the father died without having become eligi-

ble for the survivor benefits. The manner of doing this and the reasons for it will be discussed in connection with the provision that follows:

Eighth. My proposal would make it possible to extend title II benefits—OASI—now to approximately 5 million more of the Nation's retired aged.

The 5 million aged people to whom I propose payment of the minimum OASI benefit are individuals of advanced age who as a class have been unable to qualify under the new-start provisions of the 1950 amendments to the social-security law. Much of the criticism against this proposal has arisen from a lack of information as to how the present system is working. These criticisms are erroneously based on the belief that the present system is one where an individual pays for his own benefits and that every individual who has a social-security card is buying and paying for his benefit or is laying up savings in the program.

The fact is that under the present law an individual can qualify for minimum benefits by paying as little as \$4.50 taxes. But, lest I be charged with talking about the exceptional case, let us consider the individual who has paid the maximum tax. An individual who has paid the maximum tax since the act became effective in 1937 and who retires this year could not have paid more than \$543 in social-security taxes throughout the period. Such an individual would draw the maximum benefit; and if his wife was likewise 65, together they would draw \$127.50 per month, which is paid to them as a matter of right, regardless of their need or other income. At age 65 the life expectancy of a man is 12 years and that of his wife is 14 years. In other words, these benefits will total approximately \$18,000.

Many individuals have already qualified for the maximum benefit above referred to for the payment of only \$81 in taxes.

In other words, the system that we have now, in truth and in fact, provides that nearly all of the benefit that an aged person receives is paid from the current social-security taxes of the people now working.

The payment of benefits to substantially all of the retired aged now is in line with the previous amendments to the social-security law. The 1939 amendments moved up the effective date as to when individuals could draw benefits. The 1950 amendments did the same thing. The 1950 amendments had the provision referred to as the "new starts."

The adoption by Congress of the new-start provision was the first step toward the extension of OASI benefits to all the retired aged. When the 1950 act was written Congress made social-security benefits available to many people who were already aged. They accomplished this by shortening the time in which these old people would have to work under social security and pay social-security taxes to qualify for benefits. This is what the term "new starts" means. These new-start provisions which became law in 1950 made it possible for older people to qualify not only for benefits but for the maximum benefits by

working in covered employment for as little as 6 quarters or 1½ years.

The people that I am talking about today are by and large the people who because of age or physical condition were unable to take advantage of the new-start provisions of the 1950 act. Had they been able to do so they would now be drawing benefits. But they would not have paid for their benefits, they would have made a mere token payment.

The partisan obstructionists who now scream at my proposal and raise the cry that it is unfair and unsound were silent in 1950—likewise for partisan reasons.

The late Senator Taft recognized the true nature of the present system and the effect of the 1950 amendments. In speaking on those amendments on June 14, 1950, Mr. Taft said:

In the long run we have to recognize that the only way to pay those sums is for the people who are working at the time to pay the benefits for the people who are not working. There is no other way to do it.

In the course of that debate Senator SMITH of New Jersey asked Senator Taft the following question:

MR. SMITH. Is the Senator proposing that hereafter those presently working will be taxed to pay benefits to those who are 65 and over, but at the same time those presently working will not be contributing to their own retirement benefits?

MR. TAFT. That is correct. I would favor a universal old-age pension system. At the same time, we might just as well recognize what we are doing. In the old days children were supposed to take care of their parents. That was sometimes done, and sometimes it was not done. Sometimes there were no children to assume the responsibility. For that system we should substitute a system under which all the people under 65 are undertaking to say they will pay old-age pensions to everyone over 65, hoping that when they reach the age of 65 the people who are at that time working will assume the same obligation.

Mr. Taft went on to say:

What I want to point out is that this bill already has gone far toward recognizing the principle of paying to those over 65 years of age a pension, with little relation to what they paid in during their life. In other words, it is no longer insurance. It is something called social insurance. It is not insurance, and, at least up to date, this system has not been very social either, because it has covered only a very small portion of the total number of people who are over 65 years of age.

Senator Taft further said:

In other words, we are recognizing in this bill that we have an obligation to pay old-age pensions to people who are old. Simply because they are old and not because they paid money into the fund.

Senator Taft in specifically referring to the new-start principle on that same day said:

Under the new-start principle, a man who pays in practically nothing will get \$70 a month. Why should we not give the man who does not pay in anything \$70 a month, or at least \$65 a month? As I see it, we have practically destroyed the theory of social insurance. All I regret is that we still use the name "insurance" when as a matter of fact there is no insurance about it.



The net effect of what I propose to do for the present retired aged is to give the minimum benefit to those retired aged who do not have a wage record which would entitle them to a benefit under existing law. The people who have a wage record and who have paid sufficient taxes would of course continue to get wage-related benefits up to the present maximum. It is interesting to note that this is substantially in line with what Senator Taft said in the debate in the other body on June 14, 1950, and I quote:

I personally, at the moment, should be inclined to favor a flat minimum and then have an increased benefit as people have paid taxes during their life or as they have earned money during the 10 years prior to the time they retired. Under that rule there would be some relation to the amount paid in. I think some relation should be recognized.

The method that I would use for giving an OASI benefit to the present retired aged who have an insufficient work record would be to make those aged eligible to apply for a benefit on a presumptive wage record which would give such an individual the minimum benefit. However, in order to hold down the cost of this provision and in order to prevent the sending of OASI checks to individuals of considerable income if they had never been in covered employment or paid any social-security tax, I would require an aged person who applies for the minimum benefit on the basis of a presumptive wage record to waive his extra personal exemption in the income-tax law. This provision of course would not apply to the individual who has established a wage record making him eligible for benefits.

There are many arguments pointing up the fairness and the equity of my proposal. First let us consider who these unprotected aged are. It is estimated that there are approximately 5.3 million additional aged persons who would draw a benefit under my proposal. More than half of these are widows. Some of them are in their 90's, some of them in their 80's, and many of them past 70. It is estimated that probably more than half of them are over 75 years of age. They were unable to qualify under the new-start provisions of the 1950 law. Had they been able to come under the 1950 law they could have, with the payment of as little as \$4.50 tax, become eligible for a minimum benefit.

It must also be borne in mind that many of these people have paid some social-security taxes. Every Member of Congress has in his files letters from aged people who have paid social-security taxes but for one reason or another the quarters of coverage are not such as would make them eligible for benefits. No doubt many of these unprotected aged have paid considerable social-security tax as an employer in a small unincorporated business before self-employment was covered. There are, of course, many of them who have not paid any social-security tax. But we should not forget that many of them have paid and they may well have paid more in direct social-security taxes than others who are now drawing benefits. There are many cases of individuals who have paid consider-

able social-security taxes but technicalities in the law have prevented the payment of benefits to them or to their survivors. I want to quote from the testimony before the subcommittee studying social security:

COUNSEL. Suppose an individual had worked 24 quarters or 6 years, in covered employment, from January 1940 to January 1946 and died in January 1950, just before reaching age 65. Would his widow, upon reaching age 65, be eligible for an old-age benefit?

WITNESS. No. In the example you give he would not have met the insured status requirement in effect at the time he died. He would have been required to have 26 quarters of coverage, and he actually had 24.

COUNSEL. Suppose an individual with exactly the same wage record, that is, 24 quarters, or 6 years, in covered employment from January 1940 to January 1946, died in January 1951, just before reaching age 65. Would his widow upon reaching age 65 be eligible for an old-age benefit?

WITNESS. Yes. (Hearings, Nov. 20, 1953, p. 1163 of transcript.)

The critics of this proposal say they object to paying benefits where no tax has been paid or where there is no wage record. Can these people have forgotten what Congress has already done in the present social-security system?

When the 1950 law was passed the Congress raised the benefit schedule. Then in order to do justice and to carry out a social purpose they raised the benefits of the people who already had retired prior to the amendments of that year. These people who were already on the benefit rolls were given an additional benefit for which no taxes were paid. Some individuals received an additional benefit of as much as \$30 a month for which no additional taxes were required. The total cost of these additional benefits for those already on the OASI rolls for which no added tax payments were required by the 1950 act is estimated at \$5,460,000,000. A similar principle was followed by the Congress in 1952 and additional benefits were paid to those already on the rolls for which no added tax payments were required at a total estimated cost of \$2,530,000,000.

Those who charge that my proposal to pay benefits to all the present retired aged is radical or is "a dishonest approach" either are totally ignorant as to what Congress has done in the past or they are deliberately attempting to mislead the public. I grant to anyone the right to disagree on what should or should not be done, but I suggest that we debate these things on their merits and not attempt to discredit proposals by smears and name calling.

Mr. Speaker, I submit that the payment of benefits to these 5 million aged people is an extension of the principle followed in previous amendments to the social-security law that permitted older people to become eligible upon the payment of a mere token tax. I submit that many of these people have already paid some social-security taxes and I further submit that in 1950 and in 1952, Congress did grant billions of dollars of additional benefits for which no added tax payments were required.

Mr. Speaker, from the standpoint of equity, fair play, and justice the Con-

gress would be justified in extending the minimum benefit to these aged people who do not now receive a benefit. However, my proposal has a further important provision. It distinguishes it from any other proposal that has been made for blanketing in the unprotected retired aged. I provide for an additional source of revenue to the social security fund in lieu of the token taxes that these older people would have paid had they been able to qualify under the 1950 law.

Briefly, this added revenue would be obtained by applying the social-security tax at the employees' rate on the first \$3,600 of income of all people regardless of its source. At the present time an individual who works for wages or is engaged in self-employment pays the social-security tax on his first \$3,600. This would continue. But an individual whose sole income is from investments or rent or the like pays no direct social-security tax. My bill would require all individuals to pay the social-security tax, except those paying civil service and railroad retirement.

This added source of revenue will bring in a substantial amount to the social-security fund. It will be a continuing source of revenue. A fair and conservative estimate of it would be \$200 million a year.

Mr. Speaker, if these 5.3 million aged to whom I propose the payment of a minimum benefit of \$45 a month had qualified as "new starts" under the 1950 amendments at wage levels for 6 quarters sufficient to give them \$45 monthly benefits, the combined employee and employer social-security taxes for them would have totaled \$250 million. In other words, an amount equivalent to the total OASI taxes that would have been paid by these older people and by their employers under the new-start provisions will under my bill flow into the fund every 15 months.

Mr. Speaker, as the Congress proceeds to make social-security coverage universal, we are faced with our last good opportunity to make the program sound.

It is difficult for us to realize that the way to make OASI sound is to pay benefits to more of our aged now. This, however, is the way for us to act with responsibility. There is a reason why I say this. Most people are agreed that there is a limit as to how high benefits and taxes should go. Those who seek extremely high benefits can attain their goal while the number of beneficiaries is low because the cost isn't felt or realized. When the program begins to carry the full load of all the retired aged, then radical and extreme increases in benefits will be much less likely because we would be immediately faced with the increased expenditure of billions of dollars and the necessity for an immediate increase of the tax. It would minimize the present danger of hidden and delayed costs. It would put checks and balances in the system—checks and balances that do not now exist. Those who would propose radical and extremely high maximum benefits or the whole range of welfare-state benefits are opposed to assuming a realistic approach with reference to

our present retired aged. They are unwilling to take on the full load of the aged now—a load which they are expecting today's children to take on two decades hence.

My proposals will make for soundness now and in the future, and in addition, they will bring social-security benefits to approximately 6 million of our aged who are now denied those benefits.

### Lowering the Retirement Age in Old-Age and Survivors Insurance to 60

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1954

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, we are hearing quite a lot of talk today about ways in which our social-security system should be improved. And, in the beginning, I would like to suggest that some of the so-called remedies which are being advanced will bear careful watching. For example, we cannot, I am convinced, improve our social-security system by allowing it to do less and less for more and more people. We need to extend the coverage of the system, certainly, but not, as some of the proposals would do, at the expense of those of us who are now receiving its benefits, or who will be receiving them in the future.

As many of you know, my own overall solution for improving our present system is not only to extend its coverage, but to improve its protection and its benefits structure substantially. My bill, H. R. 6180, would accomplish the purposes of a genuinely protective social-security system not only by providing for more generous benefits under the existing system, but also by furnishing protection against wage loss caused by the fearful hazard of disability, be it temporary or permanent. This is an ambitious program, and one which will, I am afraid, hardly meet with the approval of the present Congress. But I am glad to be a sponsor of this bill because I am very sure that it outlines the social-security program which this country will someday achieve.

Meanwhile, I am greatly concerned with supporting such genuine improvements as may be possible under existing conditions. And today I want to talk with you about one such improvement which, to my mind, is of the utmost importance in relieving the fear of insecurity in the later years of life, but which has so far received little attention. I am convinced that we could make one of the most important single steps in the direction of genuinely improving the system and bringing it more in line with the realities of our time, by lowering the retirement age under old-age and survivors insurance from age 65 to age 60.

Why was the retirement age in the original Social Security Act set at age

65? I have asked that question repeatedly, and I have never had a satisfactory answer. Perhaps the best one is that the choice of age 65 was made almost two decades ago, at a time when we had had little experience with retirement plans. By and large, therefore, the eligibility age was set at 65 by a mathematical and arbitrary choice, rather than because it had any special meaning in our industrial structure.

My point, here, then, is that we must now reevaluate that decision made over 18 years ago in the light of our experience with the system and our development as a nation. And I am convinced that the record of the old-age and survivors plan, the experience of the people entitled to its benefits, and the industrial development and increased productivity of our country dictate the wisdom of adopting the more realistic retirement age of 60 years.

Such a revision will recognize the clear fact of our time that the very increase in our productivity is shortening the work life of most Americans very decisively. We hear much talk, for example, of the merit of hiring older workers—or of encouraging them to remain at their jobs as long as possible. All of this is laudable and desirable. But the stark reality of the matter is that a great many older workers cannot continue to work either because they are physically unable to do so or because nobody will hire them. Nearly all evidence shows that job opportunities for older workers are decreasing simultaneously with the expansion of our economy. Studies made by the Department of Labor show that men and women who lose their jobs after age 45 have the greatest difficulty finding new jobs. According to these studies, even those employers who keep older workers who are already on their payrolls put strict age limits when hiring new workers. Tragically enough, about one-third of all persons applying for employment are 45 years of age and over. This evidence that older workers are the first casualties in the labor market is, in my opinion, one more very important reason why we should lower the eligibility age in old-age and survivors insurance at least to age 60.

And let us remember, too, the hardship caused in the case of men and women who are forced to leave their jobs before age 65 because of disabling injury or illness. All of us know that such tragedies occur without regard to age. They do not wait until age 65, because the law has set that arbitrary age as the one which makes benefits available. We know, too, that crippling accidents and illnesses are more likely to occur as we grow older.

Now in my opinion, the only real solution to this problem lies in enacting a really protective disability insurance program—such as the one outlined in my omnibus bill. For in this way we could reach down to protect the worker against such a tragedy at any age. But again—short of that long-range goal—we can substantially reduce the tragedy by lowering the retirement age to 60 years. This will mean that men and women who now are so disabled after

their 60th birthday will not have to wait until they are 65 to receive social-security benefits. Shortening the waiting period for workers who are disabled at earlier ages will not completely solve their problem—but if we can, on their 60th birthday, say to these people, "You are entitled now to your social-security benefit. You do not have to wait another 5 years until you are 65," we shall have taken an important step toward relieving at least part of the heartless waiting period which is caused by the age restrictions of present law.

May I remind you of another area in which the simple matter of lowering retirement age would be a step in the direction of righting a real injustice to many of the widowed mothers of our country. As you know, women are not entitled to benefits as the widows of workers until they reach age 55 under our existing system. This works a special hardship on the aged widows and on the dependent mothers of wage earners who have died. It is especially true that women age 55 and over find it practically impossible to get a job unless they have been recently employed. If a bereaved widow has never had a job, or if she has been out of the labor market for a long time because she was primarily a homemaker, her problem of sustaining herself after the death of her husband is one of tragic proportions. Under the existing law, she will be entitled to a widow's benefit if her husband was covered by social security. But not until she has reached age 65. If she was widowed at age 55, she must wait 10 years for that benefit. If she has no children living in the home, and if she is unable to find work—either because of inexperience or ill health—she often has no recourse but public relief. Again, lowering the eligibility age to 60 would be a step in the direction of relieving much misery. And for those wives and mothers who are 60 and over when tragedy strikes, it would be avoided altogether.

I have so far mentioned some special conditions which, because of the individual inequities they produce, demonstrate how much more protective our social-security system could become by the simple means of lowering the retirement age by just 5 years. But such an improvement is also desirable from the point of view of all of us. We are faced with the fact that the genius of modern industrialism and the productiveness of our working force have made it possible for us to produce more than we had ever dreamed we could produce—and all that by working less. But we know, as well, that in creating new opportunities and new production records we have also increased some of the risks having to do with economic security for the American family.

The conditions of our time call as insistently for a shortening of the working life as they have for a shortening of the working day. For the most part, we have adjusted the hours of the working day—or of the working week—to meet modern conditions. But we are still wedded to a working-life concept which dates back at least three decades. We are here concerned, then, not with the condition



of the country in 1910—or even in 1935—but with the situation today. We have revised and modernized our social security structure in nearly every other respect, but we have held on to an outworn concept in allowing the retirement age to stand at 65.

I believe our social-security system should be one which will encourage us to make way for younger workers, and encourage a way of life which, in the democratic pattern, produces the maximum of economic progress and individual security. Short of the enactment of a genuinely protective social-security system, such as is proposed in my omnibus bill, I suggest that an amendment lowering the retirement age from age 65 to age 60 would be one of the most universally beneficial improvements we can make in the system. It will, I submit, be a long step forward in providing better and more adequate protection against the economic risks of our time.

### Present Income-Tax Exemption of \$600 Should Be Raised

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES J. KERSTEN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1954

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the present personal income-tax exemption of \$600 for each taxpayer and each dependent is totally unrealistic today. At the time when these exemptions were made so low a dollar was worth more than it is today. With the decreasing value of the dollar it is now necessary to raise the personal income-tax exemption in order to end the disproportionate tax burden which now falls on large families.

In January 1953, I introduced H. R. 2281 which provides for raising the income-tax exemption from \$600 to \$750 for all personal taxpayers and for each dependent. According to the Treasury Department estimates this change in the income-tax laws would make an additional \$3½ billion a year available to American families. We all know that the American family is the great spending unit which keeps the wheels of American industry turning. This additional \$3½ billion in the hands of American families would be spent on the usual family necessities and would thus help to keep American business at a high level and help to absorb American farmer products.

Since it has been proposed to reduce taxes beyond the amount which has already gone into effect as of January 1 of this year, it would be much more equitable to bring about this reduction by increasing the personal exemptions rather than by an overall percentage decrease in the tax rates. An overall decrease in rates, while helpful, would still leave the large families bearing a disproportionate share of the tax burden.

On the other hand, a reduction in the personal exemptions would benefit everyone but would be particularly beneficial to large families.

H. R. 2281 is also applicable to the double exemption for blind persons and persons over 65. Hence, a married couple, both over 65, would be entitled to an exemption of \$3,000 under H. R. 2281, in contrast to the present exemption of \$2,400. Thus, this bill would be a great help to the old people who have particularly borne the burden of inflation which has sharply reduced the value of their savings and annuities.

The Republican administration which came into office in 1920, following World War I and its high taxes, particularly benefited the people with low incomes by greatly reducing their income tax from its previous high level. The present new Republican administration can likewise do a worthwhile act of justice and give priority in tax relief for the persons with low incomes and large families by raising the present tax exemptions \$600 to \$750 or more per dependent.

### Federal Cooperation With Local Subdivisions for the Conservation and Development of Water Resources

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEROY JOHNSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1954

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, in line with the announced policy of the Department of Interior to cooperate with the States and other political subdivisions in the conservation and development of water resources, I have today introduced a bill to provide Federal assistance to permit the financing and construction of the Tri-Dam project on the Stanislaus River in California.

The South San Joaquin Irrigation District and the Oakdale Irrigation District have combined their interests in undertaking this joint project. These two districts were pioneers in the development of irrigation in California which turned our agricultural production from grains, hay, and so forth, to specialized crops such as almonds, walnuts, peaches, plums, pears, prunes, grapes, truck garden crops of all kinds, and so forth. This has resulted in California being the State which for years has been the largest producer, in dollar value, of agricultural crops.

This bill will authorize assistance in the amount of \$10,370,000 to these districts. The districts have each voted bonds in the sum of \$26 million for the development of the Tri-Dam project. The districts are operated jointly, and have two Federal Power Commission licenses authorizing the construction of this project.

It is fantastic that a small group of people who are the owners of these dis-

tricts—about 30,000 people in the boundaries of the districts—should be willing to bind themselves to the payment of \$52 million plus interest, in order to more fully develop a water supply to meet the expanding needs of the irrigators.

The amount which is provided as financial aid is the sum which it would cost the Federal Government for the irrigation features of the project, should it develop the water resource and in turn sell it to the irrigators. Under the reclamation law this would be repaid by the water users, without interest, over a period of 40 years. This sum is not a gift to the irrigation districts. It is merely a loan to help them get started on the project. It will be repaid by the districts.

This bill is a "guinea pig" bill that may pave the way for other similar projects and that will result in collaboration between the Federal Government and State agencies in the development of water resources. It will place the management and control of these resources in the hands of those who will use and pay for the works necessary to bring the water to their lands. It will be controlled at the level of and by the very people who use the resource. It will remove remote control of water which comes from an intrastate stream in California, which by its constitution provides that the water of its streams belong to the people of the State.

Another interesting feature of this development is that hydroelectric development of these waters will provide electricity, the sale of which will completely pay for the whole project in 50 years. These districts have an executed contract with the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. that all the power developed by these dams will be purchased by the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., and it is estimated that in 50 years the income from this contract will pay the money for which the people of the districts have bonded themselves.

A most interesting thing about this situation is that the vote of the people who authorized these bonds was over 9 to 1 in one district, and over 5 to 1 in the other district.

### Deduction of College Expenses for Income-Tax Purposes

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1954

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, a proposal has been made that the income-tax laws should be revised to allow deduction for tax purposes of certain expenses connected with college education. I am thoroughly in agreement with the basic principle upon which this proposal is based. My specific reasons I will enumerate for you in a minute, but first I would like to say a few words about the importance of a college education for the

youth of today. If we are willing to support tax advantages for the sake of making college education more readily available, we must first agree that a college education is a good and desirable thing.

We live in a very complex world today, a world which our ancestors would find completely baffling. We are engaged in all sorts of activities which they could never have anticipated. We have made tremendous strides in both the physical and the social sciences. Life is infinitely more complex today than ever before. How are we to cope with this increased complexity, with this myriad of new inventions and new developments? How are we to equip the young men and women of today to go out with a chance of making a better world for themselves? One answer is that we must provide better and more extensive education for as many of our population as possible. Now, a better education does not mean that everyone must go to college. But, certainly, it means that we should provide the opportunity for the best qualified of our young people to do so. We need desperately, for instance, many more scientists and adequately trained professional men and women. We need, too, men and women who have an understanding of our social and economic structure, of our cultural institutions; men and women with a background adequate to enable them to devise workable solutions to the many problems which confront us. Colleges are equipped to help us satisfy those needs.

Today, 150,000 top students each year are unable to go on to college from high school, mostly for financial reasons. Only 20 percent graduate from college. We can and must do better than this.

There are a few fortunate families who have no trouble in meeting all the expenses their children incur during the course of their college educations. But most of us experience a great deal of difficulty in scratching up the thousands of dollars required to put a child through college. Many of us find it far beyond the realm of possibility, or are forced to go heavily into debt to secure the necessary funds. One action which would provide some relief is the raising of the income tax deduction allowed for a dependent in college to a figure which more nearly corresponds to the actual cost than does the present \$600 allowance. Experience has shown that a parent must expect to pay nearly \$1,500 a year to keep a child in college; many schools require a much greater amount; some are somewhat less expensive, especially if the child is living at home. Very few of us have \$1,500 a year to spare, and the situation becomes even worse when two or more children are ready for college at the same time. Increased tax deductions would not solve the whole problem, but they would make it a little less burdensome. We allow deductions for medical expenses, for contributions to charities (possibly including the education of someone else's children), and we grant special tax advantages for such things as the rapid amortization of the cost of defense plants. It would be even more logical to allow tax advantages for the college educations of our children. Not only would this

help the children, but it also would help some of the private institutions of higher learning by increasing the number of students in attendance. In the long run, of course, all of us would benefit by having a citizenry which was better educated and better equipped to face the problems of modern-day living.

### Trade With Iron Curtain Countries

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. JOHN E. LYLE, JR.**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1954

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, I have been home among normal people so long that it takes reconditioning to understand some of the things I have been reading about in the Washington papers for the last 2 days.

When I left here in August to go home, Russia was a mortal enemy of mankind, cruelly bent upon the destruction of freedom and decency and all of the things we cherish. That is, I thought so, but I read this morning where the President's man, Stassen, now called Foreign Operations Administrator, had a press conference and said that the National Security Council decided last summer to relax the curbs on trade with the Iron and Bamboo countries, and that the administration has been relaxing the bans on items considered nonstrategic over the last 5 months. As a matter of fact, the article said that the Eisenhower administration has reversed its policy of opposing trade with Russia and is now encouraging such trade. The article reminds us, however, that this will not favorably affect the surpluses of America—it will only favorably affect the countries that we have been giving money to since the war and, of course, Russia.

Mr. Speaker, when can an enemy be forgiven for purely economic purposes? When is it advisable to prohibit Americans from trading with the Iron Curtain countries, and at the same time advisable to permit and encourage our beneficiaries and competitors to carry on this trade?

I have not been able to wipe away the blood and sacrifice and suffering brought on by the Communists sufficiently to accept without protest a policy that will strengthen the Government of Russia.

It is not possible for me to experience anything except anger and sadness that my country would make such a decision, a decision which, apparently, was made last summer when young Americans were dying at the hands of the stooges of the Communist government. I do not propose to tell the Governments of England, France, Italy, or any other government except my own what they should or should not do with reference to someone who is trying to kill them, but I do say that I am not going to share with them the hard-earned dollars of the American people, and to further say that the proposed announcement by Mr. Stassen does not make sense to me. If it is the ad-

ministration's proposal, we are entitled to a full explanation from those responsible for it, and an opportunity for the people's representatives to pass upon its soundness.

It does not seem right, somehow, to have one hand asking for billions and sacrifice to destroy an enemy and the other hand patting him on the back and encouraging his economic welfare.

### Resolution Introduced Calls for Nationwide Soil Conservation and Flood Prevention Program

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. HOWARD S. MILLER**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1954

Mr. MILLER of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced for consideration of the House and the Senate a resolution requesting the Department of Agriculture to take immediate steps to develop a comprehensive and nationwide soil conservation and flood-prevention program.

In introducing this resolution I had in mind two principal objects.

First of these arises out of the seriousness of the problem of saving our soil. The United States fell heir to the greatest fortune ever inherited by any nation, 3,628,130 square miles of land—forests, minerals, farmland in seemingly inexhaustible quantity. We were the rich man's son of the world, and I regret to say we have wasted our substance very much as the proverbial rich man's son is likely to do.

We have wantonly wasted our metals until we are being driven to import iron for our steel mills. We have denuded our mountains of timber until we can foresee a shortage of lumber within a lifetime. But these losses, serious as they are, are small compared to the loss of the soil that is being yearly washed into the sea.

No man who loves his country and who has a decent regard for the generations to come after him, and knowing the soil loss this Nation annually sustains, can look into the future without fear and anxiety for his country.

Think of it, my colleagues, you guardians of the welfare of the people of this Nation, the loss, the irreparable loss that can never be retrieved. It is not like the destruction of a city. Cities can be rebuilt and they are rebuilt, often bigger and better than ever, but the good soil, the life of a nation, washed into the sea, can never, never be replaced.

Think of it, my colleagues, the waste, the unredeemable waste, such as no nation on the earth has ever sustained. Shall we stand idly by and see it continue? We must not, we dare not do it. If we Members of Congress, guardians of this Nation, knowingly permit this waste to continue we shall deserve the condemnation, not only of this generation, but of all the generations that come



after. We cannot plead ignorance—we know the facts; we cannot plead poverty—we can only plead guilty—guilty of a crime for which we cannot make amends.

What then shall be our course of action? Shall we close our eyes to the hideous spectacle of our basic wealth being transported into the sea? Shall we close our ears to the roar of the rivers carrying not our "black gold" but our "bread of life" into the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans?

I repeat, Mr. Speaker, what will this Congress do in such circumstances? No more important question can come before this session. There can be but one answer: We shall, we must, adopt a sensible, comprehensive soil-conservation program. To prevent further waste of our soil should be our first and primary consideration.

We have more than 3 million men in the armed services. We have other millions engaged in the manufacture of instruments of war. We all know that, sooner or later, the international tensions must lessen, these soldiers will be brought home, and the men in war plants will be out of jobs. All must be given employment. Where in all this land can be found a better place to put these young men to work, than in saving our basic resource, the good black soil that produces the corn, the wheat, the cotton, the wool, the swine, and the cattle that feed and clothe the people of this Nation.

### Congressional Investigations

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. LOUIS B. HELLER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1954

Mr. HELLER. Mr. Speaker, there is great dissatisfaction in our country today with the investigative methods and procedures used by congressional committees. Unfortunately, there has been a good deal of abuse of these processes, which has proven injurious to the civil rights and liberties of American citizens. It is undermining our whole concept of freedom and may in the long run destroy our way of life.

The trend of fear and hysteria, which is felt throughout the length and breadth of our country today, is a direct result of the abuse of congressional power and the dictatorial manner of some of those who utilize this power for personal or partisan reasons. Our tradition of freedom, our respect for human rights and for the dignity of the individual, the privileges we enjoy in the form of civil liberties—all of these rights and privileges which made America great—are being trampled upon.

It is not too late to retrace our steps and to correct this situation, and that can best be done by promptly putting in their place the vociferous witch-hunters, the book-burners, the character assassins, and the like, who have made Amer-

ica the laughing-stock of the world. It can best be done within the halls of Congress itself by exerting greater control over these run-away committees and by prescribing set rules of procedure in their investigative activities.

Mr. Speaker, during the 82d Congress, back in 1951 and 1952, I had the honor to serve as chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Subcommittee which conducted an investigation of the Securities and Exchange Commission. At the very first meeting of our subcommittee, I laid down the rules by which the investigation would be conducted. I quote from the subcommittee's hearings, part 1, page 2:

The subcommittee will seek to ascertain whether or not the legislative intent and policy have been understood and carried out by the Commission. The inquiry will be conducted in an objective, fair, judicial, and impartial manner in the interest of the Nation.

In reviewing the Commission's activities we shall aim to do so in a constructive and dignified manner, to give credit and recognition to the Commission's achievements, and to point out any deficiencies and weak spots wherever these may occur, so that proper steps may be taken to correct them.

• • • Slander and character assassination will be ruled out of order. We will not smear, but we will not whitewash. At all times it shall be the aim of the subcommittee to extend to those involved and to those who want to be heard the privilege and opportunity to present their views. We shall, however, avoid cluttering the record with irrelevant testimony and baseless defamatory remarks.

Mr. Speaker, I need not tell you that I followed that procedure scrupulously. I sought to conduct the hearings judicially and to track down every lead in a fair and impartial manner, without sensationalism and without seeking headlines at the other fellow's expense.

I want to reiterate my position that congressional investigations must be conducted in such manner. The rights and the privileges, the good names, and the good reputations of those appearing as witnesses or those named during the course of such hearings, must be safeguarded. Irresponsible charges, made under the protective cloak of congressional immunity, must be ruled out. The sooner that is done, the sooner we shall be able to preserve the great moral and political freedoms we so proudly call our own.

It is for these reasons that I have given much thought in recent months to this matter in the hope of suggesting certain rules of procedure in order to ameliorate the investigative processes of congressional committees. I am of the opinion—and I believe all my colleagues in this Chamber will agree with me—that the primary purpose for which Congress is entitled to use compulsory power in its investigative procedure is to obtain the necessary information to perform its legislative functions. When these legislative investigations take on the appearance of a court trial, when they are conducted in a way to advance the political fortunes of an individual who is a member of such committee or the political party with which he is affiliated, then it is time to revise or amend our rules

of procedure to bring them within the scope of our democratic process.

Consequently, I am introducing a concurrent resolution which seeks to establish certain rules of procedure governing investigations by committees of Congress. It follows generally some of the provisions contained in a similar resolution introduced by the distinguished Senator of Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] and nine of his Senate colleagues, but with certain exceptions and modifications.

My resolution contains a new provision—section 3—which specifies that the subject and purpose of an investigation shall be stated before hearings are held, and that the evidence developed by the committee during the hearings shall be relevant to the subject and purpose as stated. This section is in accordance with my views expressed in the quotation cited above from the hearings of the SEC Subcommittee which I headed in the last Congress.

Another provision in my resolution—section 14—prescribes that television or radio coverage shall be omitted during hearings if the witness objects on the ground that his reputation is at stake. Where there is no objection on the part of the witness, such coverage is to be facilitated to the fullest possible extent.

Other sections of my resolution provide as follows:

Any person or organization whose activities are the subject of an investigation shall be notified of the nature of the charges against them and the derogatory material which is to be presented against them.

Such person or organization should be given the opportunity to present evidence in their own behalf.

Persons or organizations investigated should be permitted the advice of counsel, who shall be entitled to question within appropriate limits such person or representatives of organizations for pertinent facts.

They may file with the committee a limited number of questions to be answered by witnesses who have testified to derogatory information.

At the conclusion of the evidence, such person or organization may file a rebuttal statement.

Witnesses should not be compelled to testify as to their religious or political beliefs unless a majority of the committee rules that such information is relevant to the investigation.

These are the main provisions of the resolution, but there are also several minor provisions which contain safeguards concerning subpoenas, the presentation of bona fide claims of privilege, inquiries into the private affairs of an individual, testimony developed in executive sessions, and other safeguards.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the Members of Congress to give serious consideration to this matter and to the proposals contained in my resolution. By adoption of these rules of procedure, we shall not only vastly improve the prestige of Congress but also bring to an end the period of fear and hysteria and lift the national morale to great heights.

The full text of my resolution follows:

**Concurrent Resolution 186**

Concurrent resolution establishing rules of procedure governing investigations by committees of Congress

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring therein), That the following provisions of this concurrent resolution are adopted as an exercise of the rule-making power of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of each House, respectively, governing the conduct of investigations undertaken by committees.*

SEC. 2. As used in this concurrent resolution, the term "committee" means a standing or select committee of either House of Congress, a joint committee of the two Houses, or a duly authorized subcommittee of any of the foregoing.

SEC. 3. Before any committee begins any hearings in connection with any investigation, the chairman, or a member of the committee designated by him for the purpose, shall clearly state the subject and purpose of the investigation. The evidence sought to be elicited by the committee in the course of such hearings shall be relevant to the subject of the investigation, and reasonably calculated to contribute to the accomplishment of the purpose of the investigation, as so stated.

SEC. 4. Insofar as practicable, any person or organization whose activities are the subject of investigation by a committee, or about whom derogatory information is proposed to be presented at a public hearing of a committee, shall be fully advised by the committee as to the matters into which the committee proposes to inquire and the derogatory material which is proposed to be presented. Insofar as practicable, all material reflecting on the character of any individual or organization which is proposed to be presented at a public hearing of a committee shall be first reviewed in executive session and shall not be presented at a public hearing except pursuant to majority vote of the committee.

SEC. 5. Any person or organization whose activities are the subject of any investigation by a committee, or about whom a derogatory statement is made or material is presented at any public hearing of a committee, shall—

(1) be given an opportunity to present evidence in his or its own behalf at the same session and, if possible, on the same day;

(2) be permitted in appearances before the committee to be accompanied and advised by counsel, who shall within appropriate limits be entitled to question such person or representatives of such organization, in order to bring out all pertinent facts;

(3) be permitted to file with the committee a limited number of interrogatories to be answered by witnesses who have testified to derogatory material about such person or organization;

(4) be entitled to have the committee subpoena witnesses for limited direct or adverse examination by such person or organization, or by his or its counsel, subject to the discretion of the committee; and

(5) be permitted to file at the conclusion of the evidence a rebuttal statement, which shall be made a part of the record and considered in the committee's report.

SEC. 6. Any witness who asserts a bona fide claim of privilege shall be entitled to present such claim to the committee, either in his own proper person or through counsel, and secure the committee's ruling.

SEC. 7. No subpoena to inquire into the private affairs of any individual shall be issued by any committee except pursuant to majority vote of the committee.

SEC. 8. No person shall be required to testify in executive session of any committee unless a majority of the committee expressly rules that the public interest requires that

such person's testimony shall be kept secret. Any such examination shall be held before not less than two committee members. Testimony taken in executive session shall be kept secret and shall not be released, or used in public hearings, without the approval of a majority of the committee.

SEC. 9. No witness before a committee shall be compelled to testify as to his religious or political belief unless the committee rules by majority vote that such testimony is relevant to the inquiry.

SEC. 10. Until after the committee has been given a reasonable time to file its report, members of committees shall refrain from making derogatory comments about a witness in either House or elsewhere and shall refrain from revealing the contents of any committee report or the conclusions contained in such report prior to its issuance.

SEC. 11. Minority reports, if any, shall be filed at the same time as majority reports on investigations involving the private affairs of individuals.

SEC. 12. All of the evidence involving the private affairs of individuals upon which a committee report, finding, or conclusion is based shall be made public concurrently with such report, finding, or conclusion.

SEC. 13. A verbatim record shall be made of all hearings. Records of public hearings and published portions of executive hearings shall be made available to the public upon payment of the cost thereof.

SEC. 14. The appearance of a witness before a committee in the course of an investigation shall not be broadcast or televised without his consent, where there is reasonable ground to believe that in the course of his appearance a reference will be made, by the witness or by any member of the committee or its staff, to any matter adversely affecting the reputation of the witness.

### **Ukrainian National Independence Truth or Fiction**

#### **EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF**

**HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1954

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for time today in order to invite the attention of the Members of Congress to some unusual developments taking place within the U. S. S. R. These events have been given scant public notice in the United States and have received like treatment, with a few notable exceptions, elsewhere in the free world. But they have been given intense treatment within the prison of nations, which we, by habit, refer to as the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Since these events have a vital bearing on the security of the United States and the advancement of human freedom throughout the world, I feel they should be of special interest to all Members of Congress.

Just a few months ago we and the other people of the free world were informed by the Kremlin that Stalin, the czar of tyrants, was about to pass from this earth like all mortal men. Scarcely had this announcement been made when the official mouthpiece of the Red conspirators called for unity of the many nations and peoples making up the U. S. S. R. Their fear and uncertainty was

so overriding that they let the cat out of the bag on several critical issues. To begin with, even before Stalin was announced as dead, they denied his only significant contribution to Marxian theory by admitting that the multinational tensions of the U. S. S. R. were greater than ever before in history. The greatest myth surrounding Stalin was that he had solved the perplexing problem of nationalism by getting the people to accept the "dictatorship of the proletariat" as the road to utopia. Their fears also led them to admit publicly their belief that the ethnic Russians, the minority peoples of the U. S. S. R., were the superior people of the system and the dependence of the regime upon their loyal support of the transition following Stalin's death.

The struggle between Malenkov and Beria was forecast on the very day they carried Stalin's mortal remains to Red Square. In the funeral orations given by both men, one finds the seeds of the struggle which ensued during the following 5 months. Malenkov, in his oration, made particular reference to the peoples of Russia. Beria on the other hand, chose to call them peoples of the U. S. S. R. The passage of time and the elimination of Beria have proved the real significance of the choice of these terms by the leading contenders for Stalin's throne.

Beria, by virtue of his long tenure of office, as head of the dreaded secret police, knew better than anyone else the structural and political weakness of the Communist empire. He also knew what the vast majority of the peoples of the U. S. S. R. wanted because he spent most of his lifetime sending people to death or slave labor camps just because they did seek goals and objectives which did not agree with those of the regime. He knew why the police state was necessary and he thereby knew what kind of internal pressure would assure his victory in the struggle with Malenkov.

Malenkov on the other hand, was a typical Moscow bureaucrat, steeped in the chauvinistic life of Muscovy. Well schooled by Stalin in the technique of imperial control, he, above all others, came closest to the requirements of a czar. He thereby became the candidate of the Moscovites and as such all ethnic Russians were committed to support him.

What followed is a matter of history. Beria spent his time building up strength in the 14 non-Russian nations of the U. S. S. R. Russians were dismissed from high office in most of those areas and in their places Beria put men who could be counted upon to demand concessions from the Muscovites. In dismissing the Russian bureaucrats, charges were placed against them for attempting to Russify the non-Russian nations, disregarding the legitimate aspirations of the people and for reviving the chauvinistic policies of the Czars. In retrospect we can now see that Beria came close to attaining total power. Malenkov, having made his deal with the Russian controlled Red army, was able to use that force to stop Beria—to arrest him, to try him and to liquidate him. Perhaps we shall never know exactly how close Beria came to winning this



struggle but there are strong indications at this early date that Malenkov stopped him with little time to spare. There are also signs that Beria left behind some violent seeds of internal disruption which may very well burst in the hands of Malenkov—if he lasts long enough.

I am not attempting to analyze Beria's motives or to suggest that he sought to reform after Stalin's death. He was a ruthless, amoral person all his life and the record should remain clear on that point. In his struggle for total power, however, cold-blooded judgment rather than sentiment was required.

The Soviet indictment of Beria charged him, among other things, with the following:

First. Supporting remnants of the bourgeois nationalist elements in the non-Russian nations of the U. S. S. R.

Second. Sowing hatred and discord between the peoples of the U. S. S. R.

Third. Undermining the friendship of the peoples of the U. S. S. R. with the ethnic Russian people.

The closed court committee which supposedly tried Beria announced him guilty of these charges, among others, and ordered his execution. This was carried out on December 23, 1953.

But this does not end the case of Lavrenti Beria. Even before his announced execution, the frightened Muscovites felt compelled to take a most extraordinary step to demonstrate what they call the unbreakable friendship of the peoples of the U. S. S. R. for the ethnic Russians. Pravda of December 9, 1953, announced that by official decree, January 8, 1954, was to be a multinational holiday celebrated throughout the realm, in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the annexation of the Ukraine by Muscovy. This decree makes it "incumbent upon local party and Soviet organizations to mark widely this event—to organize lectures, reports and talks devoted to this important event—and the further strengthening of friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union."

Pravda, in an editorial of December 9, 1953, gives extravagant instructions on why this multinational holiday is proclaimed and how it is to be carried out. The Ukrainians are to be told that they have now realized their centuries long struggle for national independence because their Russian "brothers" have granted it to them. The Ukrainians are to be praised for this centuries long struggle and told that they attained it through the efforts of the Communist Party. They are to be reminded, however, that their national independence is not the same kind sought by Ukrainian patriots over the centuries. It is a new kind, manufactured by the Muscovites, and called National Soviet Ukrainian statehood. According to the editorial, this means "national in appearance and socialist in substance." What the Ukrainians will not be told is that this is the same old stuff put out in revised form and tailored to cause more than the ordinary confusion resulting from such proclamations. But, I am sure the Ukrainian people will not be fooled by this maneuver and will see in it an admission of fear on the part of the Kremlin.

I am also sure that the Ukrainian people will recall the true story about the Treaty of Peryaslav. They will remember that Hetman Khmelnytsky was deceived by the Muscovites 300 years ago at a time when he was making an heroic struggle for the independence of Ukraine. They will never forget how the Muscovites violated this treaty and in the end used it as a means to annex Ukrainian lands and make the people subservient to Moscow. They will surely recall the failure of the czars to Russify the Ukraine just as today they see on all sides the efforts of the Communist Party to accomplish what the czars failed to accomplish. Their courage and true national spirit will be strengthened by the expressed fears of Moscow. They cannot fail to press forward with renewed vigor toward the centuries old goal of an independent, sovereign Ukraine taking its place among the other nations of the world as a respected equal.

I am equally confident that the other non-Russian nations of the U. S. S. R. will not be deceived by the Kremlin falsification of history in connection with the Treaty of Peryaslav. The Estonians, Latvians, and Lithuanians have fresh in their memories the treaties they were forced to sign in 1939 which were later used illegally to annex those sovereign nations into the U. S. S. R. The people of Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaidzhan will never forget how they lost their national independence gained after World War I through the violation of similar treaties by Moscow. Nor will the people of the Independent Byelorussian or the Turkistani Democratic Republic ever forget what signing any sort of treaty with Moscow means. Down through all recorded history, Muscovy has always considered any treaty of mutual assistance or nonaggression with a foreign state as a legal instrument to perform any illegal act necessary to the extension of the empire.

Now that the Kremlin has been forced to admit that the aspirations of all the Ukrainian people is, and always has been, for national independence, we should extend similar recognition. There is pending before the House Foreign Affairs Committee a resolution—House Concurrent Resolution 58—calling for the establishment of full diplomatic relations with Ukraine and Byelorussia. Public hearings have been held on this resolution and it is time action was taken on it.

By taking early and affirmative action on this resolution, we can establish a real test of the sincerity of Moscow in its claimed support for peace and tranquility among nations. We could not be accused of interference in the internal affairs of the U. S. S. R. because the Kremlin itself has announced to the world that the Ukrainian nation has been given its national independence. All the other non-Russian nations of the U. S. S. R. have been given instructions to prepare appropriate celebrations for this occasion. The Kremlin knows that all these nations also seek the same goal. It is clearly in our best interests to find out whether the Kremlin announcement of December 9, 1953, is truth or fiction.

## Eighty-Third Congress, Second Session, Report to the People of the Fifth Con- gressional District of Maryland

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. FRANK SMALL, JR.**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1954

Mr. SMALL. Mr. Speaker, as the second session of the 83d Congress opens, offering new opportunities for constructive legislation, I should like to make several observations for the record at this time. I therefore submit this report to my constituents:

My work on the Public Works Committee is both interesting and demanding. Many of the projects considered by our committee have real merit. You can readily appreciate how difficult it is to establish projects which should be given priority for appropriations. You and I are impelled by our sense of responsibility as conscientious and patriotic citizens to do our duty. The very safety of our great Republic depends upon the way in which you and I discharge this responsibility.

The last session of Congress accomplished a saving of \$13 billion, compared with the estimate prepared in advance by the previous administration. This was a saving of about \$81 for every man, woman, and child in the country. More can be saved if Congress will clamp down on foreign spending, as I believe we should do, for I still believe that you cannot buy friends. It is hoped that Congress can discontinue foreign-aid programs soon and thus further reduce our Government expenditures.

While the last session of Congress passed up a proposed increase in the national debt limit, it is anticipated that this will be up for consideration early in the second session. Budget requests were cut, but the present administration is confronted with the heavy commitments of the former regime. Bills coming due must be paid. The Government must borrow the money to pay them unless tax payments take a spurt. We must always be in a position to pay our obligations or face a national calamity. This is just a business reality.

Matters of vital concern to the Fifth Congressional District to which I shall continue to devote my attention and personal efforts include the following:

Anacostia River Basin flood-control project, better known as Peace Cross: Senator JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER and Senator J. GLENN BEALL are cooperating actively with us in an effort to obtain conclusive, favorable action for some construction funds in 1954. This project is important not only as a relief to homeowners and businesses in the area, but also for the movement of traffic on United States Routes 1 and 50 and for the defense of the National Capital. The State of Maryland has made mandatorily available a sum of \$4,250,000 for construction on this project, predicated on an appropriation by the Federal Government, which would permit us to go ahead without further delays.

Planning by the United States Army engineers has progressed sufficiently for construction to begin as soon as Federal funds can be provided.

Andrews Air Force Base and Friendship International Airport: The entire Maryland congressional delegation, including all Representatives and both United States Senators, is cooperating with us in opposing the partial commercialization of Andrews Air Force Base; and we unitedly favor the use of Friendship International Airport to handle the overflow load of transoceanic and transcontinental air traffic which cannot be readily accommodated at Washington National Airport.

Washington-Baltimore Expressway: The Baltimore end of this new highway, built by the State of Maryland, will be open to all types of traffic. The Department of the Interior has indicated that the Washington end, designated as "parkway" and built by the Federal Government, will be limited to passenger vehicles only. We are seeking a solution to this problem which has two schools of thought. We feel that the Interior Department should afford further opportunity for both sides to be heard.

The Hatch Act: I shall continue to press for enactment of my bill, H. R. 1418, to amend the Hatch Act so that Government employees will be able to enjoy the same rights as other citizens to participate in political campaigns.

I shall continue to look out for the best interests of our schools, so far as I can help at the national level, with due consideration for the heavy load we carry in federally impacted areas. I am ever ready to do what I can to protect the extensive varied interests of all segments of agriculture and other legitimate business and industry, employees and employers alike. I shall continue to work also for improved retirement benefits for Government employees in the interest of a better civil service.

The opportunity to serve the people of the Fifth District of Maryland in Congress is deeply appreciated, but there are some things more important to me than my commission as your Congressman. What happens to me will be of little importance, in a general sense, but what happens to this country is tremendously important to my children, to your children, and to our children's children. I want to do a good job. You can help. I shall be glad to hear from you on any matters which you feel should be brought to my attention. My address is room 1608, New House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

### Acreage Restriction on Wheat

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

HON. WESLEY A. D'EWART

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1954

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced today a bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to

permit the Secretary of Agriculture to adjust acreage restrictions according to the various types and grades of wheat in the areas in which they are produced according to the supply of such types and grades in relation to demand for them.

The present law providing for acreage restrictions on wheat contains a serious defect in that it does not take into account the fact that the supply and demand situation varies with different classes of wheat.

At present the surplus of wheat in the United States is so great that acreage restrictions have been applied. However, investigation reveals that the largest oversupply is in the soft wheats, while there is a high level of demand and indications of some shortage of high protein spring and hard winter wheat and durum.

Montana farmers received premiums as high as 50 cents per bushel on high protein wheat this year. I am told that the 1953 crop of durum is only about one-half our normal requirement. It appears that the production of high protein and durum in 1953 did not contribute to the surplus supply of wheat.

Nevertheless, the present law requires that the acreage allotments be assigned to all producers of wheat, regardless of the class of wheat produced, and therefore the acreage of these needed and desirable classes of wheat must be restricted just the same as the acreage of those classes of which there is a surplus. I feel it is desirable to give the Secretary of Agriculture the authority he needs to administer the law with greater flexibility so that he may take into account these special situations.

Properly administered, this amendment will assure American consumers a continued adequate supply of high protein wheat, while at the same time protecting the economy against an oversupply of other grades.

The amendment would have no effect on price support operations for any class of wheat.

### Proposed Span Over Potomac River

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOEL T. BROYHILL

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1954

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Speaker, it now rests with the Congress to make the decision necessary to the solution of the serious bridge problem affecting the greater Washington area. I believe that it will be decided in the best interests of the citizens of Washington and neighboring Virginia.

I sincerely regret that some well-intentioned citizens have objected to the E Street bridge location because the proposed span would go over Theodore Roosevelt Island. This island was dedicated to the memory of that great American and former President.

I sincerely share their admiration and respect for the lovable "Teddy" Roose-

velt. As a boy in knee pants he was one of my heroes. His exploits in the Spanish-American War were dear to my heart. And as I grew older I learned of his efficient and successful administration of our Nation's affairs as its Chief Executive.

I would most certainly do nothing to mar the cherished memory of that great statesman-soldier. On the contrary my proposal would serve to enhance that memory. The bridge I propose would carry the name "the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Bridge." It would be a constant reminder to the millions of people who would pass over it that Theodore Roosevelt will ever live in the American hall of fame.

No one will contend that the Lincoln Memorial Bridge in Washington offends the memory of Abraham Lincoln. Nor will they say that the George Washington Bridge in New York reflects adversely on the memory of the man who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." If any luster could be added to the names of Lincoln and Washington, these splendid bridge structures have added it. And so it would be with the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Bridge which I proposed in the bill I have introduced in the House today.

Theodore Roosevelt Island will not be destroyed, nor will the bird sanctuary there be disturbed. I am sure that were the great "Teddy" alive he would be the last to stand in the way of progress and the great needs of the citizens of our communities. When the best interests of our Nation and its people were concerned he moved fast. When he conceived the Panama Canal it is said he acted first and obtained the approval of Congress later. That was the nature of the man. He was a doer and he did not believe in haggling about it.

### Clear All Decks for Action

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE H. BENDER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1954

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Eisenhower has taken over. This is the big news story of January 1954. After a year of taking soundings, the President is prepared to steer the ship into deep waters. In the past month, White House conferences with Congressmen have given the President a direct insight into the thinking of the folks at home, and the people on whom he must rely in Washington. Ours is a country which prides itself upon action. We like to know the facts and act. So does President Eisenhower. His whole history is a testimonial to this decisiveness. He hates fence sitting. But he does not like to become involved before he knows the situation.

We have reached a point in world history where no government can sit complacently on the sidelines and sim-



ply referee the game. Today, governments are active participants in the national economy, whether we like the role or not. Military expenditures are a large element of the Nation's budget; social-security payments serve as a floor under personal planning; farm price supports assure basic income to a vital element of our population; taxes impinge on every business and every family, daily, quarterly, and yearly.

To meet these problems, a firm hand on the tiller is necessary. As the year opens, we can be sure that this strong hand is there. President Eisenhower is running the show. In moments when indecision is fatal, it is good to know that he is there.

### The Social Security Tax

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. JAMES C. DAVIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1954

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill to continue the rate of social-security tax at 3 percent. Under existing law social-security tax was fixed at 1½ percent to be paid each by the employer and the employee until January 1, 1954. On that date under the law the amount of tax to be paid by the employer and the employee increased to 2 percent, making a total of 4 percent. This raises the tax one-third on both the employer and the employee, and it is estimated that this increase would bring into the fund an increase of approximately \$1½ billion per annum.

In many instances this increase in social-security tax would more than offset the tax reduction resulting from the 10 percent cut in individual income taxes which went into effect January 1.

In view of the fact that the whole matter of social-security legislation has been under study by the Ways and Means Committee, and in view of the further fact that important changes may be made in the social security laws during the present session of Congress, I think we could well afford to wait and see whether any far-reaching changes will be made by Congress in social-security laws before we arrive at a figure to which the tax will be increased. It is possible that no increase at all will be necessary at the present time. On the other hand, it is possible that changes might be made in the laws which would call for a different schedule of payments by the taxpayer.

Certainly, while the entire subject is under consideration, the matter of tax increases should be held in abeyance until it is determined whether the present provisions of the law will be continued in force or whether they should be changed.

In order to allow ample time for a thorough and complete study of the entire question, my bill continues the present rate of tax in effect on self-employment income until January 1, 1960, and

extends the present rate of tax on employers and employees under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act until 1959. In each instance the bill provides that its provisions shall be retroactive to January 1, 1954, the date the increase went into effect.

I shall ask the Ways and Means Committee to set the bill down for a hearing at the earliest possible date so that action may be had upon it.

### Mrs. Isabella Greenway King, Former Congresswoman From Arizona

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. HAROLD A. PATTEN

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1954

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the people of Arizona I wish to express regret and sorrow over the passing of Mrs. Isabella Greenway King, former Congresswoman from Arizona.

Isabella Greenway King was born March 22, 1886, on a farm in Boone County, Ky. She spent her early years between St. Paul and Kentucky sharing her grandfather's home and the Kentucky farm where she and her mother were born. She attended schools in New York City.

In 1928 Mrs. King became national committeewoman from Arizona and took an active part in Al Smith's campaign. She took part in local Tucson political activities and in 1931 she took the first steps toward organizing a preconvention campaign for Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt. It was largely due to Mrs. King's efforts and leadership that Arizona sent delegates instructed to vote for the nomination of Franklin D. Roosevelt. After the nomination of Governor Roosevelt, Mrs. Greenway, as national committeewoman for her party, applied herself to the organization of Arizona for the Democratic Party's nominee. Mrs. King was well known for her diplomacy, ability, and personal charm.

During the depression years she established an employment agency in Tucson.

Mrs. Greenway became prominent when at the 1932 Democratic convention she seconded the nomination of Franklin D. Roosevelt. She never had been a candidate for office, but consented to do so when Lewis Douglas was appointed Director of the Budget. Mrs. Greenway became a candidate for his unexpired term in Congress and won the nomination at a special primary election. She polled 30,277 votes more than her two opponents combined. At the general election in October she again won with a total of 24,163 votes; re-elected to the 74th Congress and served from October 3, 1933, to January 3, 1937; was not a candidate for nomination in 1936.

Because of her close personal friendship with Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Mrs. Greenway combated the idea

that this friendship with the Roosevelt family gave her either special privileges at or responsibilities to the White House. After her election she made it clear that she meant this by taking an active part in opposing some of the administration programs. She fought for the soldiers' bonus, which Mr. Roosevelt opposed. She opposed the third term for Franklin D. Roosevelt, and accepted the chairmanship of the Democrats for Willkie in Arizona. In April 1939, Mrs. Greenway married Harry O. King, of New York City. Her first marriage was to Robert Munro Ferguson. Mr. Ferguson passed away in 1922. In 1923 Mrs. Ferguson married Gen. John C. Greenway, a friend of many years. Shortly after their marriage General and Mrs. Greenway moved to Ajo, Ariz., where as mining engineer he had been responsible for the development of the New Cornelia Copper Co. General Greenway passed away in 1926. In 1928 when her two elder children were of college age, she purchased a working cattle ranch and with the children operated the outfit. Mrs. King owned and operated the famous Arizona Inn, at Tucson.

Mrs. King served on the governing boards of a number of charitable institutions. She was one of the trustees of Tucson Desert Sanitarium before it became the Tucson Medical Center; the first chairman of Tucson's emergency unemployment relief committee; and numerous other committees. During World War II she was national chairman of American Women's Volunteer Services.

Besides her husband she is survived by her daughter, Mrs. Charles Breasted, two sons, Robert Munro Ferguson and John Selmes Greenway.

### Topsy-Turvy World Gets Topsisier in 1954

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. GEORGE H. BENDER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1954

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, some day some farsighted genius of world history will come up with another Arnold Toynbeeish analysis of what happens as the years go by. It will take somebody with the sardonic humor of George Bernard Shaw or the cynicism of Voltaire to do the job, because no normal gent would be able to decipher the life and times of the 1950's.

Witness the major trends of our day. The western world is vigorously alined with West Germany and Japan on the one hand, and with Italy on the other, in the struggle for world leadership against the eastern Communists. In World War II, these countries were our primary targets. Today, we are wooing them with all the ardor money can buy.

Consider, too, the other side of the picture. Our allies during the same war were France, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union. We are worried to death about France's apparent inability to stabilize her political organization. We

have been scared stiff on numerous occasions by the British determination to trade with anybody, any time, for anything, even if it hurts us. As for the Soviet Union, the exchanges of verbal brick-bats between Moscow and Washington sometimes become so vigorous that we can feel them. Off in China, our friends of World War II are virtually exiles on Formosa, and it is often difficult for us to determine whether they are friends or enemies, and, in all honesty, they feel the same way about us. If you like your generation confused, this is the right time to be alive. If you have a kind of nostalgic hankering for orderliness, brother, did you pick the wrong time.

**Opening Statement Made by Chairman Wolverton, of Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, on Resumption of Committee's Hearing on Providing a Health Program**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF**

**HON. CHARLES A. WOLVERTON**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1954

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Speaker, among the diversified legislative functions assigned to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, of which I am chairman, none appear to me more important than the committee's legislative jurisdiction with regard to health. None of the many other subjects with which this committee deals affects every family and individual in these United States more directly than the subject of health. Apart, however, from the human factors involved, I have become convinced from my study of health problems that the subject of health has more important economic implications for our Nation than are generally recognized. The following figures are evidence of the economic importance of ill health.

Four major diseases alone—heart, cancer, tuberculosis, and rheumatism and arthritis—have resulted in an annual loss of 370,000,000 man-days. This accounts for over one-third of the total man days lost annually on account of chronic diseases.

During the course of our hearings, we received the startling testimony that the annual costs to the Nation from illnesses is roughly equivalent to the total Federal income-tax revenues—or \$30 billion annually.

By contrast, the United States is spending only \$181 million annually for public and private research into the dreaded diseases. At the same time, there is as yet no adequate private program for helping the aged and ill to bear the expenses of hospital and medical bills, particularly those that extend over long periods of time.

The magnitude of the human suffering caused by these diseases and the enor-

mous economic losses suffered both by the Nation as a whole and by individuals and family units, raises two important questions for which the committee sought answers:

First. How can some of the suffering and some of the economic losses be prevented or mitigated; and

Second. How can groups, individuals, and family units project themselves against the unavoidable economic losses flowing from these diseases?

The first aspect of our inquiry was, therefore, directed primarily toward the public and private efforts that are being made into the causes, treatment, and control of some of these major diseases.

During the second series of our hearings which began October 13, we are seeking from insurance companies, Blue Cross, Blue Shield, cooperatives, employers, and unions, information with regard to some of the plans now in operation designed to protect individuals and members of groups and family units against the economic hazards of ill health.

During the recess, the chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and two members of the committee, Representatives HOFFMAN and SPRINGER, made a trip to Europe and other parts of the world for the purpose of getting the benefit of the experience of European and other governments, and private agencies and groups, in establishing programs for widespread alleviation of the costs of both preventive and curative measures. Material and data obtained on this trip will be made a part of the record of the committee in the hearings being held.

President Eisenhower, in his message on the state of the Union, expressed his concern for the health of the people of the United States and stated:

I am flatly opposed to the socialization of medicine. The great need for hospital and medical services can best be met by the initiative of private plans, but it is unfortunately a fact that medical costs are rising and already impose severe hardships on many families. The Federal Government can do many helpful things and still avoid the socialization of medicine.

The President endorsed the participation by the Federal Government in medical research programs into the various diseases, the assistance given to States in their health and rehabilitation programs, and endorsed the hospital survey and construction program. He specifically endorsed private and nonprofit hospital and medical insurance plans. He stated that a limited Government reinsurance service would permit the private and nonprofit insurance companies to offer broader protection to more of the many families which want and should have it. He stated that on January 18 he would forward to Congress a special message presenting this administration's health program in detail. I, personally, am highly pleased that the President included within his program such a broad statement of health objectives.

Today the committee resumed its hearings by continuing the inquiry into what protection is available to the people by group insurance plans.

**Are "New Look" Defense Policy Manpower Reductions Threatening Our Security?**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF**

**HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1954

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, as my colleagues here on the floor of the House and my constituents back home know, I have always supported wholeheartedly a strong defense establishment for our country. This support is the outgrowth of my experience in the military service as a combat officer during World War II. I was in hopes then, as I am sure we all were, that never again would our sons, nor the sons of the mothers and fathers all over the country, be called upon to suffer the anguish and horror of another war, with its inevitable depletion of the Nation's irreplaceable young manhood and our diminishing national resources.

During World War I, this Nation suffered 364,800 casualties and spent \$33 billion. In World War II the casualties rose to 1,066,938 and to the astronomical sum of \$330 billion—3½ times greater in terms of casualties and 10 times as great in dollars spent; and then we had Korea, with its 27,711 casualties and untold billions still to be tabulated. That is why, Mr. Speaker, I voice my own and many of my colleagues' deep concern over recent announcements by the present administration on the reduction and redeployment of our Armed Forces, commonly referred to as the "new look." I, for one, do not intend to gamble with our national defense; nor do I believe the people of this country want us to do so. Apparently this legislative body has been called upon to support this program without being informed of the circumstances or conditions upon which these decisions have been based.

Are we being led to believe the threat from Communist Russia has so radically diminished that we can afford to gamble with the security of this Nation as well as the free world? Do we have a peace treaty with Austria? With Germany? Or in Korea? Has the Kremlin agreed to any disarmament proposals or to any plan for atomic control, or in fact honored any agreement among the community of nations?

If so, Mr. Speaker, I am not aware of it, and if there has been a radical change by the Communists, this legislative body and the people of this country should be so informed. Not only have there been no overt acts by the Communists leading to peace, but Communist Russia and its satellites are maintaining and building a war machine of tanks, planes, and submarines second to none. To augment this powerful striking force, it has been announced that Russia has atomic weapons and, in fact, may be ahead of the free world in nuclear and thermodynamic developments. Those of you who have witnessed an atomic explosion—and many of you have—do not have to be reminded what this means.



In the face of this threat to our way of life and to freedom everywhere, we have been called upon to support a program which is based upon the following premises:

(a) That a strong retaliatory air and sea power will deter aggression and blast the aggressor into submission if war is thrust upon us; and

(b) That the present combat effectiveness of our Armed Forces can be maintained by reducing the number of men in our military establishment through the development of new weapons and "slicing away the fat"—that is, reducing our support units.

Mr. Speaker, as one who has been privileged to lead soldiers into combat, I view with deep concern the effects of such a program based largely upon supposition rather than fact, which affects this Nation's ability to wage war and to win if war is thrust upon it. Are we not guilty of subscribing to the easier, more popular way to win a war as advocated by wishful thinkers? Are we casting aside what history recorded in all wars down through the centuries that wars, hot and cold, are waged for the purpose of controlling land areas, areas which are the source of the world's wealth? While control of the air above and the seafarers are vital, the decisive battle will be determined on the land. Nowhere in history has airpower alone been able to stop aggression. And Korea and Indochina have indicated no change in this pattern. The hard cold facts—unsavory as they may be—are that the ground forces must dig out the aggressor before victory can be achieved.

As part of the new look we are called upon to support a program which is also based upon the premise that greater combat effectiveness can be gained by reducing the number of men in our Armed Forces through the development of new weapons and reductions, primarily in our support forces. What are these new weapons that will make such a reduction possible? Can we reduce the Armed Forces and expect the Army, Navy, and to a lesser degree the Air Force to carry out their assigned missions equally effectively? History shows that with the development of new weapons, each more complex and destructive than its predecessor, more manpower, not less, is required to keep it in action. Is this truth no longer valid? Can we now engage in wishful thinking of the push-button warfare strategists who would lead us to believe that this day has arrived? I repeat, what are these new weapons? How many do we have? How are they used, and by whom? I realize the security aspects of this revelation, but certainly Members of Congress primarily concerned with military matters should have this information and I have no assurance from my colleagues that such is the case.

I know of no responsible official in the administration who discounts the ability of Russia to produce and use atomic and nuclear weapons. In fact, we are periodically warned by administration spokesmen that Russia is capable of delivering atomic and nuclear explosives to our continent. In addition to its arsenal of atomic and nuclear weapons, it is com-

mon knowledge that Russia maintains vast numbers of ground troops, great quantities of armor, and a rapidly expanding tactical Air Force. In substance, the administration is asking the Congress of the United States and the American people to believe that through some mysterious formula recently devised, our Nation, depending primarily on airpower and atomic and nuclear weapons, can deal successfully with an enemy which also possesses atomic and nuclear weapons, a numerically superior air force, tremendous numbers of well-trained, well-equipped ground troops, and their supporting units. It must be emphasized also, that in addition to the massive army which the Russians control directly, that they have access to unlimited supplies of manpower in their satellite countries, and particularly in Asia.

During the past few years, we have been repeatedly warned of the presence of a rapidly growing fleet of Russian submarines. We have been told that advanced types of Russian submarines exist in such quantities that they could successfully challenge our control of the shipping lanes. In the face of a drastically reduced naval arm, what solution is being advanced in the "new look" to deal with this growing threat to our naval superiority?

Let me make it clear that I support the maintenance and expansion of a powerful Air Force. We must continue research and development of atomic and nuclear weapons. I raise the question, however, as to whether sharp curtailment in Army ground forces and naval arms will leave us an adequate Defense Establishment.

Most of you remember that well worn phrase of "slicing off the fat" of only a few years ago when the then Secretary of Defense started cutting the Armed Forces. As a result of this reduction our Armed Forces, especially ground combat and support units, when suddenly called upon to resist aggression in Korea, were woefully inadequate. Combat divisions were at half strength; regiments consisted of two battalions instead of three; and our combat support forces were seriously lacking. It was only through the heroic efforts and sacrifices of a handful of ground forces that gained for us sufficient time to prevent the aggressor from engulfing all of Korea.

As another part of the new look in our combat forces, the announcement has been made that two divisions will be withdrawn from Korea. Are we being asked to support another program of bringing the boys home in the face of an armed truce? Will not this action be viewed by a ruthless aggressor as a sign of weakness? Are we going to break faith with those who have already made the supreme sacrifice, and to sacrifice needlessly the lives of thousands more of our youth because we did not have the fortitude to stick it out? We made that mistake in World War I and World War II and it appears to me we are doing it again and if this is unfortunately true, what will be the reaction of our allies as well as the Communists. Are we inviting further aggression? I should like to know the set of circumstances sur-

rounding this decision and I feel it is the responsibility of Congress to determine the facts.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I, along with many of my colleagues, do not have the answers to the questions that have been raised. I do not pretend to be a military expert nor do I have the information that is available to the administration. I do, however, have complete confidence in our military leaders and before I can support such a program that has been laid down, there must be further assurance that such a program is sound and its adoption will not impair the safety of this country.

### Question of the Week

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

#### HON. GEORGE H. BENDER

OF OHIO

#### IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1954

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, how will the Senate Republicans manage responsibility with a Democratic majority? For answer, see Mr. WAYNE MORSE. He has the code.

### Retirement of Judge Charles C. Lockwood

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

#### HON. LOUIS B. HELLER

OF NEW YORK

#### IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1954

Mr. HELLER. Mr. Speaker, as of January 1 of this year, my friend, Judge Charles C. Lockwood, official referee of the Brooklyn supreme court, has retired from the bench on which he had served for the past 22 years. He was originally elected to the supreme court in 1931 and was reelected in 1945. When he reached the statutory retirement age of 70, 6 years ago, he was named an official referee, and served 3 successive 2-year terms in the latter capacity.

Those of us who know Judge Lockwood intimately are not surprised to learn that he has no intention of retiring completely from all active work. He will be associated hereafter with the law firm of Guggenheimer & Untermeyer in private legal practice. Furthermore, I see where Governor Dewey, of New York, has named Judge Lockwood as a member of a special 12-man committee to formulate a code of ethics for public officials and political party functionaries. He is unquestionably the perfect man for such task.

Judge Lockwood is a native of Brooklyn, where he was born 76 years ago. He was a member of the New York State assembly in 1914, and served in the State senate from 1915 to 1922. Although a lifelong Republican, Lockwood was appointed by the late Governor Alfred E. Smith as a member of the State transit

commission and was subsequently reappointed to that post by another Democratic governor, the late Franklin D. Roosevelt. He held this post until 1931, when he was elected to the New York supreme court.

Prior to his election to the bench, Judge Lockwood served at various times as chairman of the Kings County Republican General Committee, and was Republican candidate for city controller and for Lieutenant Governor of New York. During his 22-year tenure on the supreme court he specialized in transit matters, condemnation proceedings, and pretrial settlement of cases. He is president of the board of trustees of Brooklyn Law School, a trustee of Brooklyn Hospital, Brooklyn Law Library, and of many charitable institutions in our borough.

On the occasion of his retirement from the bench, I extend to Judge Lockwood my sincerest wishes for a long and active life and for many fruitful years of constructive service to our community and to the people of New York. Men of his caliber and reputation are a source of great inspiration to all of us.

### Excise Taxes on Communication and Transportation Services Should Be Modified

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

**HON. GEORGE H. BENDER**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1954

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, the existing Federal excise-tax rates on communication services and the transportation of persons are unreasonably high, are unfair to the users of these services, and should be modified immediately. The bill, H. R. 7618, would reduce these excessive taxes generally to a level of 10 percent.

Even a tax rate of 10 percent on services which are essential to the day-to-day life of the general public is too high. Telephone and telegraph services and travel by air, rail, and bus are not items the public can do without but, on the contrary, are necessary to the general welfare of the Nation, to commerce, and to the national defense. These taxes must be further reduced as soon as possible, and, when the revenue requirements of the Government will permit, should be completely eliminated.

The present excise-tax rates were enacted and increased during time of war primarily to discourage civilian usage of utility services whose capacities were strained by defense requirements. The rates then imposed were generally higher than excise-tax rates imposed on most other articles, including luxuries. The continuation of these high rates has resulted in gross discrimination against the users of communication and transportation services. It should be mentioned that of the four essential

household utility services—water, gas, electricity, and telephone—only telephone service is subject to any Federal excise tax. Moreover, the tax rates imposed on telephone services is the next highest to that on liquor and tobacco. Manifestly, this inequitable treatment of the telephone user should not be allowed to continue.

Regulatory authorities are greatly concerned over excise taxes on communication and transportation services. The National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners, by resolution adopted at its November 1952 convention, stated:

The present excise taxes on transportation and communication services are inimical to the maintenance of reasonably priced and nondiscriminatory public transportation and communication services, and that, accordingly, the excise taxes on transportation and communication services should be repealed or greatly reduced.

This position was reaffirmed by the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners at its September 1953 convention.

The excise taxes on communications and transportation are disliked by the general public more than the excise taxes on all other items. The American Institute of Public Opinion—Gallup Poll—on September 25, 1953, released the results of a nationwide poll which showed that of the excise taxes most disliked, the tax on telephone calls was first and the tax on railroad tickets second. A copy of the results of this poll, as reported in the Washington Post of September 26, 1953, follows:

#### PUBLIC MOST IRRITATED BY TAX ON PHONE CALLS, RAIL TICKETS

PRINCETON, N. J., September 25.—The special excise taxes on telephone calls and on railroad tickets are the two types of excise tax: which the general public dislikes the most, judging by results of a nationwide survey by the American Institute of Public Opinion.

The levy on cosmetics and toilet preparations ranks next in order of dislike, followed by the tax on telegrams, movie tickets, and women's purses and handbags.

Approximately 4 out of every 10 adults (39 percent) named the telephone tax as the most irritating one, which was more than twice the 17 percent naming the railroad ticket tax.

Utility companies and other industries, particularly the movie industry, whose services or products carry an excise tax have pressed for tax relief.

The 25 percent tax on long-distance telephone calls and 15 percent surcharge on local service, as well as the 15 percent transportation tax, are levies that were imposed during World War II to discourage use of these facilities.

In his pocket veto of the bill to exempt motion pictures from the 20-percent Federal admissions tax, President Eisenhower noted that it would have been unfair to single out one industry for relief.

To determine which excise taxes paid directly by the consumer are the most irritating or annoying, the institute prepared a list of certain items carrying these levies and sounded national opinion among adults on the following question:

"During World War II the Government put a special tax ranging from 15 percent to 25 percent on such things as jewelry, furs, movie tickets, railroad tickets, etc. Which one of

the taxes do you personally dislike the most?"

The list, ranked in order of frequency of mention, is given below:

1. Telephone calls.
2. Railroad tickets.
3. Cosmetics, toilet preparations.
4. Telegrams.
5. Movie tickets.
6. Women's purses, handbags.
7. Sports tickets.
8. Jewelry.
9. Men's wallets.
10. Luggage.
11. Nightclub tickets.
12. Furs.

Women questioned in the survey gave somewhat different answers from men.

As might be expected, more women than men expressed dislike for the tax on cosmetics and toilet preparations and women's purses and handbags.

Following is the way the women ranked the list:

#### WOMEN

1. Telephone calls.
2. Cosmetics, toilet preparations.
3. Women's purses, handbags.
4. Railroad tickets.
5. Telegrams.
6. Movie tickets.
7. Jewelry.
8. Men's wallets.
9. Furs.
10. Luggage.
11. Sports tickets.
12. Nightclub tickets.

And here is the men's list:

#### MEN

1. Telephone calls.
2. Railroad tickets.
3. Telegrams.
4. Movie tickets.
5. Cosmetics, toilet preparations.
6. Sports tickets.
7. Women's purses, handbags.
8. Jewelry.
9. Men's wallets.
10. Nightclub tickets.
11. Luggage.
12. Furs.

An institute survey in March 1950, found that the excise tax then being levied on baby oil and baby powder was the one disliked the most.

Congress later repealed the excise tax on the baby products.

### Political Patronage and Veterans' Preference

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

**HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1954

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, since taking office, the administration, and particularly the Justice Department, has made a continuous assault on the Veterans' Preference Act. During the 1st session of the 83d Congress, the Department of State, the Commerce Department, and the Justice Department attempted to place a rider on the department appropriation bills which would give the Secretaries and the Attorney General absolute discretion and authority to "terminate the employment of any officer or employee when it



is determined that such termination is necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States." Proponents of the proposal argued that this sweeping authority was necessary to get rid of security risks. This argument was advanced despite the fact that the administration had just published its new security program, which gave an agency head authority to remove persons who were considered to be unsatisfactory security risks. The obvious effect of the provision, had it been included in the appropriation bill, would have been the creation of a political patronage device for the heads of these three departments. The proposal was rejected in the House; however, its proponents were not content with their defeat in the House and attempted to secure its inclusion in the Senate, where it was again defeated.

At the time the proposal was under discussion in the House and Senate, warnings were issued that favorable action on the proposal would, in fact, eliminate protection for veteran employees of those departments under veterans' preference laws. The true motives of the Department heads, and particularly the Attorney General, are now clear. Not content with his failure to obtain blanket authority from the Congress to fire veterans without regard to the Veterans' Preference Act, the Attorney General summarily fired a young lawyer by the name of John P. Witsil without regard to his veteran status and his rights under the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944. Witsil was a GS-9 attorney in the Department of Justice, receiving an annual salary of about \$5,060 per year. It is apparent, therefore, that Witsil did not occupy a policymaking job in the Department.

Witsil filed an appeal with the Civil Service Commission under the provisions of section 14 of the Veterans' Preference Act. After investigation and consideration of the evidence, the chief law officer of the Civil Service Commission recommended that Witsil be retroactively restored to active duty in his position and grade in the Justice Department. The Attorney General declined to accept the recommendation of the chief law officer and filed an appeal from the finding and recommendation of the chief law officer with the Civil Service Commission.

The Civil Service Commission considered the case and advised the Attorney General that his action in discharging Witsil was illegal and invalid and directed that Witsil be restored to his position and grade. The Civil Service Commission was acting under the provisions of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, as amended, the pertinent part of which is as follows:

After investigation and consideration of the evidence submitted, the Civil Service Commission shall submit its findings and recommendations to the proper administrative officer and shall send copies of same to the appellant or to his designated representative, and it shall be mandatory for such administrative officer to take such corrective action as the Commission finally recommends.

Despite the fact that the Veterans' Preference Act clearly gives the Civil Service Commission authority to make the final administrative determination in such a case and further provides that it shall be mandatory for the administrative officer to take such corrective action as the Commission finally recommends, the Attorney General refused to comply with his statutory duty and return the veteran to his former position, as recommended by the Civil Service Commission.

As a result, Witsil filed a complaint for relief, in the nature of a mandamus, in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, in an effort to compel the Attorney General to comply with the law. The Attorney General apparently was reluctant to allow his actions to stand the test of a court action, and reinstated Witsil. Shortly thereafter, the Attorney General, acting under section 14 of the Veterans' Preference Act, which he had previously denied was applicable in Witsil's case, preferred charges of incompetency against Witsil, as follows:

First. He used Government telephones for personal business.

Second. He talked to Federal employees about non-Government business during office hours.

Third. He had an inability to organize data.

To date the Civil Service Commission has not held a hearing on Witsil's case to determine the validity of the Attorney General's charges.

The Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 gives the veteran no special privilege other than protection from being fired without cause. Specifically, it protects the veteran from just such an attempt as is being made by the Attorney General to turn the Justice Department and the Federal service into a political-patronage device. Mr. Speaker, we have here the sad spectacle of the Attorney General of the United States, the officer who is charged with upholding and defending the laws of the United States, willfully ignoring existing law and legally constituted authority for the express purpose of turning his Department into a political-patronage haven.

### Beware of Muscovites Accepting Gifts

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. GEORGE H. BENDER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1954

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Malenkov's acceptance of President Eisenhower's invitation to talk through the proposal for an international pool of atomic materials is by all odds one of the most constructive steps which have been taken since the end of World War II in the whole field of diplomacy. Beyond this, there is apparently some inclination to broaden the talks to include the possibility of ending any threat of atomic

warfare. All the better, of course, but there must always be awareness of the past when one looks hopefully toward the future.

We are eager to end the tensions of current world history. We must not be willing to end them at the expense of America's position. That position is one of moral leadership, no less than of economic, military, or political strength. America's desire for peace has led us frequently to the scrapping of our ships, to the reduction of our standing military forces, to the elimination of planes, and the general weakening of our strength, long before anybody else was ready to follow suit.

It may be good and noble to set a wholesome example, but in matters of such great moment, only the foolish are ready to strip themselves bare while others remain mightily armed. Moscow will be glad to see Uncle Sam take the initiative in this regard. Let us be sure of simultaneous action before we prepare to turn in our equipment.

### Military Utilization of Land Needs Study

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. SAMUEL W. YORTY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 6, 1954

Mr. YORTY. Mr. Speaker, the Honorable Franklin G. Floete, Assistant Secretary of Defense, Properties and Installations, has asked our military commands to report on their utilization of real estate now held by them. This is certainly a timely undertaking. The Secretary's commendable foresight and initiative will result not only in worthwhile savings but also in better coordination between civilian and military requirements.

The United States Military Establishment now has gigantic real estate holdings. It is, nevertheless, constantly reaching out for more and more land. Furthermore, each service seems to feel it must have exclusive holdings for its limited purposes although proper implementation of our policy of unification should create a trend toward joint use of real property and a consequent fuller and more efficient utilization of it.

Many military properties were acquired long ago and are now in the heart of congested cities whereas when acquired they were well outside crowded centers. In such cases an up-to-date survey might well indicate that both civilian and military purposes would best be served by moving all or part of such installations to less crowded areas. For example, in my own State of California, the Army is hoarding hundreds of idle acres in the great city of San Francisco. This city is literally bursting at the seams for lack of room to grow. Meanwhile, Camp Roberts is put in mothballs. An impartial survey would determine

how many of these hoarded idle acres are really still needed by the Army.

My colleagues from other parts of the Nation will, I am sure, instantly think of other examples of questionable retention of real estate by the Military Establishment. Of course, none of us would recommend any curtailment or removal of installations where this would weaken our military forces, but I am convinced

that many acres are being held in excess of need both from the standpoint of quantity and time.

Acquisition by the Military Establishment has not always been circumspect. Camp Pendleton was acquired without adequate determination of water supplies. This has resulted in the bringing of a costly and irritating lawsuit by the

Government against thousands of civilians.

The military is a large landholder on Chesapeake Bay. It owns Governor's Island in New York. It is ever acquiring more and more land while seeming reticent to let go of any. Assistant Secretary Floete deserves commendation for tackling this important problem.

## SENATE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1954

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O God, our Father, who art love and light and truth, we turn unfilled to Thee. In a world where the very foundations seem to be shaken we cherish this hushed and hallowed moment which so long ago the Founding Fathers set apart as an altar of prayer at the day's beginning. Here, bowing with contrite hearts, we would be sure of Thee and of spiritual resources before facing the high solemnities of waiting tasks.

Grant that those who in this fateful day by the people's choice have been called to high places of state, facing responsibilities as heavy as the servants of the Commonwealth have ever borne, may be filled with the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of knowledge and the fear of Thee. In an hour when such vast issues are at stake for all the world, may those who here serve, conscious of the great tradition in which they stand, rise to greatness of vision and soul as the anxious eyes of all the nations are fixed upon this Chamber.

Upon the President of the United States and his counselors, upon the Vice President, the Members of the Congress, upon all who mold our domestic policies and our relationships with other nations, whose decisions affect the lives of untold millions, we implore the wisdom which is from above and the undergirding of Thy everlasting arms. Together, with fixed purpose of heart, in Thy might, unafraid, send us forth to meet the issues of this crucial year as in the name of the Lord our God we set up our banners. Amen.

### ATTENDANCE OF SENATORS

HOMER E. CAPEHART, a Senator from the State of Indiana, and A. S. MIKE MONRONEY, a Senator from the State of Oklahoma, appeared in their seats today.

### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. KNOWLAND, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, January 6, 1954, was dispensed with.

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, its reading clerk, informed the Senate that a quorum of the House is present and that the House is ready to proceed with business.

The message also informed the Senate that a committee of three Members had been appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives to join with a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House had assembled and Congress was ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

The message announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 184) providing that the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Thursday, January 7, 1954, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message communicated to the Senate the resolutions of the House adopted as a tribute to the memory of Hon. Fred M. Vinson, late the Chief Justice of the United States.

### NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. KNOWLAND and Mr. JOHNSON of Texas advanced in the center aisle, and

Mr. KNOWLAND said: Mr. President, the committee appointed by the President of the Senate to act in conjunction with a similar committee on the part of the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the Congress had assembled and was ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make to it, report that they have performed that duty, and the President of the United States has requested the committee to state that he will address the Congress in person on Thursday, January 7, today, at 12:30 o'clock p. m.

I may say that I am also informed that two other messages, one on the Budget and one on the Economic Report, will be submitted by the President on Thursday, January 21, and Thursday, January 28, respectively.

### ORDER FOR THE TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that after the Senate returns to its Chamber following the joint session in the Hall of the House of Representatives there be the usual morning hour for the introduction of bills and resolutions and submission of material for printing in the RECORD, and that discussion be limited to the usual time allowed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

### JOINT SESSION OF THE TWO HOUSES

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate House Concurrent Resolution 184.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate House Concurrent Resolution 184, which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring).* That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Thursday, January 7, 1954, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

### CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. KNOWLAND. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Goldwater	Maybank
Anderson	Gore	McCarran
Barrett	Green	McCarthy
Beall	Griswold	McClellan
Bennett	Hayden	Millikin
Bricker	Hendrickson	Monroney
Bridges	Hennings	Morse
Burke	Hickenlooper	Mundt
Bush	Hill	Murray
Butler, Md.	Hoe	Neely
Butler, Nebr.	Holland	Pastore
Byrd	Humphrey	Payne
Capehart	Hunt	Potter
Carlson	Jackson	Purtell
Case	Jenner	Robertson
Chavez	Johnson, Colo.	Russell
Clements	Johnson, Tex.	Saltonstall
Cooper	Johnston, S. C.	Schoeppel
Cordon	Kefauver	Smathers
Daniel	Kennedy	Smith, Maine
Dirksen	Kerr	Smith, N. J.
Duff	Kilgore	Sparkman
Dworshak	Knowland	Stennis
Eastland	Kuchel	Symington
Ellender	Langer	Thye
Ferguson	Lehman	Upton
Flanders	Lennon	Watkins
Frear	Long	Welker
Fulbright	Magnuson	Wiley
George	Malone	Williams
Gillette	Martin	Young

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from New York [Mr. Ives] is absent because of illness.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senator from Illinois [Mr. Douglas] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. Mansfield] is absent because of illness.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.